THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

VOLUME 27. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JUNE 21, 1859. NUMBER 1389.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

A. G. HODGES,

To whom all communications for the paper, or on business, must be addressed to receive attention.

TERMS.

☞ THE COMMONWEALTH is published weekly on an Extra Mammoth Sheet, at $2 per year in advance, or $2 50 in six months, at which time all subscriptions will be considered due.

☞ Remittances my mail, if under the frank of the Post Master, are at the risk of the Publisher.

FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY, :::::::::::::::::::: JUNE 15, 1859.

☞ An anonymous correspondent of the Louisville *Courier*, writing over the signature of "A BOURBON," makes the following statement of a little incident which occurred between Captain Simms and ourself at Paris:

"Capt. Simms demonstrated the utter absurdity of this Southern Opposition pretending to stand by Southern rights. They denied the justness of the Dred Scott decision. Mr. Green, who stood before him, declared in his paper that the Black Republican Judges' decision was the clearest and most logical. Mr. Green denied it. Capt. Simms said, I speak by the record, and am not to be interrupted."

"A BOURBON" must have been thoroughly saturated with "Old Bourbon," when he wrote the letter from which we have quoted. We have already alluded to the affair, but will again give the true version of it.

In his speech at Paris, Captain Simms gesticulating towards us, said, in substance, that Mr. Green had, in the *Commonwealth*, denounced the Dred Scott decision as muddy and heretical, and had declared that in comparison with it the opinions of Judges Curtis and McLean were lucid and convincing.

In order that there might be no mistake as to the Captain's meaning, we asked him, in a quiet way, what portion of Judge Taney's opinion it was from which we dissented, and what part of McLean's with which we concurred.

He replied, that we had denounced the *entire* Dred Scott decision, without exception, and dissented from every *portion* of it.

We then flatly denied the Captains assertion; and he very promptly answered that if he had misrepresented us he was ready to make the necessary correction.

If Captain Simms said that he spoke from the record and did not wish to be interrupted, we did not hear him. It would have made no sort of difference if we had heard him, as we claim the right to correct any misrepresentation of us on the spot where it is made, and sometimes exercise the right. If the Captain did say that he spoke from the record in charging that we had denounced every portion of the Dred Scott decision, including the question of the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise, he said that which was most positively untrue. He has been again and again challenged to produce the paper of which he professed to speak, and has as often failed to do so. The other day we furnish him with the *record*, and if he will only read to the people exactly what we did say, we shall be content.

☞ We take the following extract from the letter of "A BOURBON" to the Louisville *Courier:*

He was intensely in favor of Americans, *no protection to slave property*, for Cuba if and if—against the alien feature of the Homestead bill, wanted Congress to keep out foreign paupers, and against the corruptions of the Democracy, &c., &c.

We are not sure that we understand exactly what "A BOURBON" means by the above statement of the positions assumed by Mr. Harlan at Paris; but if he intends to say that that gentleman is opposed to protecting slave property in the Territories, he grossly misrepresents him. Mr. Harlan distinctly declared himself in favor of the exercise of all the constitutional powers of Congress for the protection of slave property in the Territories—and he believed the power of Congress over the subject to be plenary—in case a Territorial Legislature shall refuse to pass the necessary laws for the protection of that property. In fact, this is one of the principal issues which Mr. Harlan makes.

☞ A BOURBON, writing to the Louisville *Courier*, says that Captain Simms said in his speech in Paris that he would not vote for any man who admitted the constitutional power of Congress to exclude slavery from the Territories. HENRY CLAY admitted this power whenever he spoke on the subject, and especially did so in the very speech on the Compromise Measures of 1850, for making which Captain Simms and the Democratic party eulogize him as a patriot and a wise statesman. We are to suppose then that the Captain would not vote for Mr. Clay if he were alive and a candidate for office. Mr. BUCHANAN admitted the same power to exist in Congress, and Captain Simms DID vote for him. But who cares for consistency now-a-days?

☞ There can be no manner of doubt that non intervention is rapidly supplanting the Wilmot Proviso in the estimation of the anti slavery men of the country. The fact is generally recognized. "The 'Free South,' the Abolition paper printed at Newport, in this State," says the Hopkinsville *Mercury*, "is very indignant at Mr. Bell for contending that Congress ought to protect the constitutional rights of slaveholders in the Territories. We didn't presume Mr. Bell's position would suit such an arrant old abolitionist as Bailey. It does not suit any of the Abolitionists. Every Free-soil paper in the country opposes the doctrine advocated by Mr. Bell, that Congress should protect slavery in the Territories, and are all in favor of Mr. Magoffin's principle of non-intervention. This is a stubborn fact—and as significant as it is stubborn." Yes, and as potential as it is significant.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of S. C. BULL of "New Style of Hats," to be found in another column. All who know SAM, know him to be a clever gentleman, and all who buy hats or anything else of him, we venture to say will get the worth of their money, and Sam will give them smiles and pleasant words to boot.

☞ We seen from the Henderson *Commercial* that JAS. B. LYNE, Esq., is the Opposition candidate for the House of Representatives in the county of Henderson. Mr. Lyne represented Henderson county in the last Legislature. We hope he may be re-elected by a triumphant majority, as we have no doubt he will.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED AT COVINGTON.—John T. Goddard and John Massey, were arrested on Saturday, for having in their possession a large amount of counterfeit money. When arrested they were counting it over in a board yard on Pike street. Over $276 in Virginia, Kentucky, and Eastern notes were taken from them, some of the notes not being signed.

☞ Pending the recent election in Virginia, says the Louisville *Journal*, we took the occasion to show that the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor, John Letcher, was claimed by the Abolitionists as a "brother," though an "erring" one, on account of his recantation of his support of the Ruffner Pamphlet. The *National Era*, it will be remembered, said his election would be a triumph to the anti slavery cause.—Now that the election is over, the Northern Abolition presses are jubilant over his election.—The Boston *Liberator*, which is the exponent of the views of that pestilent traitor to the Constitution, William Lloyd Garrison, on the 30th of May thus heralded its joy, and painted the "moral effect" of Letcher's election. Will our Southern brethren read it carefully and tell us what they think of it?

From the Boston Liberator, May 30, 1859.

ABOLITION VICTORY IN THE SOUTH.—The telegraph informs us of the election of a Virginia Abolitionist to the office of Chief Magistrate of ths Old Dominion. We were not prepared for such cheering news. His majority may be small but we have abundant cause to rejoice that slaveocracy is on the wane in Virginia, and that so large a portion of her people is imbued with the principle of the early, and best, and purest statesmen. The Governor elect lives among the Scotch-Irish, in the heart of the State, and was the ardent advocate, a few years ago, of the Abolition of slavery in Western Virginia.

But it may be said that the Bostern *Liberator* is a vile, fanatical sheet, which is unscrupulous in misrepresenting the position of Mr. Letcher, and tries to make capital of his election to aid the cause of ultraism in the North. We will meet this by quoting from a Democratic Free-soil paper of acknowledged respectability and extended influence—the New York *Evening Post*. The *Post* claims to still belonging to the Democracy and is now engaged in efforts to harmonize the Hard and Soft quarrel among its brethren, and volunteers its advice to the contending factions as if it had all the right to be admitted to their councils and all the guardianship of their interests. We therefore copy what the *Post* says, under the same date:

From the N. Y. Evening Post, May 30, 1859.

It fills us with joy to report the election of a Democratic Free soiler to the important office of Governor of Virginia. It justifies the policy we have sustained of refusing to join the Abolitionists in invading the institutions of Southern States. With no agency of ours, the black wave is receding to the South. Mr. Letcher was an advocate of emancipation in Western Virginia some ten or twelve years ago, and though driven by apparent policy to palter to Eastern Virginia, it is well known that he cherishes his earlier opinions, and will be encouraged by his election to resume them at an appropriate season. His Democratic Free soil brethren at the North hail this victory with unalloyed pleasure.

The ultra Abolition Boston *Liberator* claims Letcher as a brother "Abolitionist," and abundantly rejoices over his election, while the Democratic Free soil New York *Post* is filled with joy to report the election of a Democratic Free soil Governor of Virginia! The *Post*, it appears, is in the confidence of Mr. Letcher, and says he cherishes his earlier opinions—meaning the doctrines of the Ruffner Pamphlet—and that he will be encouraged by his election to resume them! This will carry joy to the *National Era*, and the Abolitionists generally will be prepared to kill the fatted calf and welcome back the prodigal who has been rioting with the Southern Democracy, but now returns penitent and humbled to the scenes of his youthful attachment. We must believe one of two things—either the *Liberator* and *Post* deceive themselves as to the "moral effect" of Letcher's election, or they are anxious to deceive the Northern people and lead the Black Republicans to think that the South is yielding before the Abolition tide and that free-soil will find advocates, aid, and comfort in the slaveholding States. Let us then again ask our friends in Kentucky and Tennessee wherein do the Democratic nominees for Governor—Magoffin and Harris—differ in present positions from John Letcher? True, they have not been called openly to endorse the Ruffner Pamphlet, but men are known by their companions, and principles are to be estimated oftentimes by their advocates. Every newspaper that supports Magoffin and Harris has rejoiced in common with the Boston *Liberator* and the New York *Post* over the election of John Letcher. Is this not something to alarm the Southern mind at a time when the Democracy has deserted Southern interests, and now denies the expediency if not the power and right of Congress to legislate for the protection of slave property in the Territories. That man must be blind as a mole who does not see that this unnatural alliance between Southern Locofocoism, New England Abolitionism, and Northern Black Republicanism is but the incipient movement of a tripartite coalition to trepan the South into the support of some Free-soil candidate for the Presidency. No Southern candidate for executive position or for Congress would dare to give up the most cherished rights of his section, or proclaim before the people in favor of the doctrine of non-intervention, unless he was backed up by some hope of aid from abroad or was preparing for a new combination of political elements to take the place of the exploded Democratic party. While the conviction is forced upon the North that the South is giving way on the question of protection to slavery, the South is trained to believe that its interests can be safely entrusted, in the Territories, to the Northern squatters and emigrant aid associations who overrun every new Territory, even before its organization, and prepare themselves by force, fraud, or unfriendly legislation to crush out the institution of slavery. The facts we have stated cannot be denied; the inferences we are forced to make cannot be controverted.

COL. ALFRED ALLEN.—Col. Allen, says the Louisville *Journal*, of the 14th inst., passed through our city last night, en route for his home in Breckinridge, whither he is called, we regret to learn, by a sad domestic bereavement. Col. A. hopes however to resume the canvass after an intermission of three or four appointments. Such is his present determination.

Col. Allen's account of the progress of the contest is of the most inspiriting character. It confirms and even exceeds all that we have heard from other sources. Yet Col. A. feels and acknowledges that a want of completeness in the organization of our forces and of energy and vigilance in bringing them into the final engagement may after all cost us the brilliant victory that now lies within our easy grasp. Men of the Opposition! shall this want exist in any measure? Let a vigorous and zealous fulfillment of your whole duty be your eloquent response.

The ability, tact, diligence, enthusiasm, and fidelity with which Col. Allen himself has thus far prosecuted the canvass are worthy of the highest praise. They are equaled only by the cheering success that has crowned them.

☞ By referring to a card in to-days paper, it will be seen that Capt. SAN GOINS declines being a candidate to represent Franklin county in the next Legislature.

From the Frankfort Yeoman.

To the Voters of Franklin County.

Having been solicited by a large number of my friends of both political parties to become a candidate for the Legislature in this county, I deem it respectful to them, and due to myself, that I should make some public response to their call. I feel myself highly complimented by the numerous evidences of friendship that I have met, and the strong disposition manifested to support me. Under ordinary circumstances I should not think that I had a right to refuse my services, humble as they might be, to my fellow citizens, after so general and so earnest a call upon me, but I trust I will be believed when I say, in all sincerity, to my friends, that my business affairs are in a condition that demands my whole time and attention, and precludes the possibility of my becoming a candidate at the present juncture. In thus positively declining for the reasons stated, and none other, I return my sincere thanks to all who have manifested a disposition to support me, and trust they will properly appreciate the course which I have felt bound to take in this matter.

SANFORD GOINS.

☞ The following curious specimens of political literature, we publish as we find them in a Virginian exchange:

From the Boston Liberator, May 30, 1859.

Abolition Victory in the South.

The telegraph informs us of the election of a Virginia Abolitionist to the office of Chief Magistrate of the Old Dominion. We are not prepared for such cheering news. His majority may be small, but we have abundant cause to rejoice that slave ocracy is on the wane in Virginia, and that so large a portion of her people is imbued with the principles of the early, and best, and purest statesmen. The Governor elect lives among the Scotch-Irish in the heart of the State, and was the ardent advocate, a few years ago, of the abolition of slavery in Western Virginia.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, May 30, 1859.

It fills us with joy to report the election of a Democratic Free soiler to the important office of Governor of Virginia. It justifies the policy we have sustained of refusing to join the Abolitionists in invading the institutions of Southern States. With no agency of ours, the black wave is receding to the South. Mr. Letcher was an advocate of emancipation in Western Virginia some 10 or 12 years ago, and though driven by apparent policy to palter to Eastern Virginia, it is well known that he cherishes his earlier opinions, and will be encouraged by his election to resume them at an appropriate season. His Democratic Free soil brethren at the North hail this victory with unalloyed pleasure.

From the Mobile Southern League.

We have hardly believed the telegram which reports the election of John Letcher, the Abolitionist of the Valley of Virginia. It confirms the opinion we have often expressed, that Virginia was unsound on the subject of slavery on the North of the James River and West of the Blue Ridge. It confirms, too, our opinion that the States South of that line must form a confederacy of their own to resist the encroaching wave of Black Republicanism. We have long seen the necessity of Disunion, and we now invoke our timid friends who have dreaded a dissolution of the union of the States, to join the Southern League, en masse, and build anew the barrier which no longer exists on the banks of the Potomac. Let us have our cherished Souther Confederacy from the James River to the Gulf of Mexico.

Perhaps these extracts will induce the Democratic organs of this District to renew their attempted ridicule of John M. Harlan, for stating the fact that Letcher had been elected by the Free-soil votes of Western Virginia.

A FIRE-EATER ON DOUGLAS.—John Forsyth, one of the leading fire eaters, says, in his Mobile *Register* of the 29th of May:

"It was because Judge Douglas would not surrender principles which he had maintained for years in the Senate, and which he had defended on a thousand stumps before the people, and abandon an adjustment squarely made in Congress, and endorsed by the *people* of the South, over the heads of the fire-eaters; because he had the courage to stand by the settlement, in defiance of the power of a then new and popular Administration, in the first year of its existence, that he has been denounced from Dan to Beersheba by the Southern press, and is accused of principles and opinions treasonable to the South, which he has never entertained.

"Is this 'toting fair?' Is this wise in us of the South? Are constitutional and true men so plenty at the North that we can afford to throw away that one of them, who has stood a head and shoulders above all his compeers, in courage, in manliness, in faithful consistency? These are important questions for the South to answer, and upon their wise solution will depend events of the greatest magnitude.

"For our own part, we conscientiously believe that Judge Douglas stands firmly and consistently upon the basis of compromise of the Congressional slavery agitation, agreed upon by the majority of the Democratic Senate in 1850, resisted by the fire eaters (the writer of this article among them) and afterwards ratified and endorsed over our heads, by overwhelming majorities of the Southern people. If now, the South wishes again to change its front, is it fair in its public men and its presses to decry and denounce as a traitor a Northern Democrat who simply stands by the bargain then made and endorsed over and over again by the Democratic party North and South? We think not, and that all honest and candid men will agree with us. We opposed the bargain at the time with all our might, but we took it, not because Congress made it, but because the sovereign State and people of Georgia will it so."

Ah! yes, Magoffin, Simms, and all the rest of them will be warm Douglasites by 1860.

☞ The *Messenger*, lately published at Richmond, Ky., by THOS. OWENS, Esq., has changed hands. The office has been purchased by a joint stock company of the Opposition party of Madison county, and the publication of the paper will be continued under the editorial charge of CURTIS FIELD, Jr., Esq. Mr. F. was an influential member of the last Legislature, and stood high among his fellow members as a man of talent. We wish him great success in his new vocation.

☞ Mrs. Margaret L. Eaton, widow of General Jackson's Secretary of War, was married in Washington City a few days since, to an Italian dancing-master called Sr. Antonio Buckingnani. The bride is over 60, the bridegroom 22. The *States* says:

The lady will be recollected by those who frequented Washington during "the seasons" in the course of the Presidency of General Jackson, as the brilliant wife of his Secretary of War, Gen. John H. Eaton, (to whom, she—then the widow of the late Purser Timberlake—was united, if we remember correctly, in 1829 or 1830,) in whose behalf the "old man of iron will" separated from his first cabinet, on the occasion of social difficulties in their families.

FINE CUTLERY.—Those in want of fine Pen and Pocket Knives will do well to call on S. C. BULL and examine his stock of ROGERS' knives before purchasing elsewhere. He has some very fine articles in that line.

Mr. B has also a fine assortment of boots and shoes which he will sell at fair prices.

THE MOUNT VERNON FUND—An additional sum of $10,000 has been paid over to Mr Washington, by the treasurer of the Mount Vernon Association, during this month, leaving but a little over $30,000 of indebtedness.

REVIVAL.—The religious revival which is still going on in Cynthiana, is attended with unusual success. Some sixty persons have been added to the church.

From the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

United States vs. Amy—Judge Taney's Opinion—Slaves subject to Imprisonment under the U. S. Laws.

In the U. S. Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, the following opinion was rendered by Judge Taney, yesterday, on a motion to set aside a verdict, which found Amy, a slave, guilty of mail robbery, and which will cause her to be sentenced to the penitentiary in the District of Columbia, for a term not less than two, nor more than ten years. When the motion to "set aside" was made, we published the argument of John Howard, Esq., for the master of the slave. We now give Judge Taney's decision:

The prisoner in this case was indicted for stealing and taking a letter from the post-office, containing articles of value particularly described in the indictment. It appeared in evidence in the trial that she was at the time the offense was committed, and at the time of the trial, a slave; and her counsel thereupon prayed the direction of the Court to the Jury, that the prisoner was not embraced in the description of persons to which the law in question applied, and upon whom it intends to inflict punishment.

The motion was overruled by the Court, and the prisoner, under its direction, was found guilty by the Jury as charged in the indictment.

And a motion is now made to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial, upon the ground that the instruction asked for ought to have been given, and that the Court erred in refusing it.

The act of March 3d, 1825, section 22, under which the prisoner is indicted, provides, that if any *person* shall steal or take a letter from the mail or any post office, the offender shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned not less than two nor more than ten years.

It has been argued in support of the motion that a slave, in the eye of the law, is regarded as property. And as the act of Congress speaks only of *persons*, without any reference to the property of the master, and makes no provision to compensate him for its loss, it was not intended and does not operates upon slaves.

It is true that the slave is the property of the master—and his right of property is recognized and secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States. And it is equally true that he is not a citizen, and would not be embraced in a law operating only upon that class of persons. Yet he is a *person*, and is always spoken of, and described as such in the State papers and public acts of the United States.

Thus the two clauses in the Constitution, which point particularly to property in slaves, and sanction its acquisition and provide for its protection, both speak of them as *persons* without any other or further word of description.

The clause which authorized their importation, declares that, "That the migration or importation of *such persons* as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight."

And the clause intended to protect the right of property in the master, provides "That *no person* held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such labor or service may be due."

And the third clause of the second section of the first article, which apportions the representation in Congress, among the several States, describes them by the same word; and provides that "representation and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all *other persons;* and under this description slaves have always been enumerated in the census. And the slaveholding States represented in Congress according to their numbers in the proportion specified. And no one has ever questioned the right of the slaveholding States to this representation, or doubted the meaning of the words "all other persons."

It is evident therefore that the word, persons, is used in the constitution to describe slaves as well as freemen. And a court of justice would not be justified in refusing to give the same word the same construction, when it is used in an act of Congress unless there was something in the object and policy of the law, or in the provisions with which the word was associated, which manifestly indicated that it was used in a different and narrower sense and intended to be confined to persons who were free.

There is certainly nothing in the object and policy of the law in question from which it can be inferred, that slaves were not intended to be punished for the offences therein enumerated. The offenses were as likely to be committed by slaves as by free men—and the mischief equally great, whether committed by the one or the other. And if a slave is not within the law, it would be in the power of the evil disposed to train and tutor him for these depredations on the mails and Post offices—and as the slave could not be a witness, the culprit who was the real instigation of the crime would not be brought to punishment. And if the slave himself is not within the law, the crime might be committed daily and with perfect impunity; and all of the safe guards which Congress intended to provide for the protection of its mails and Post offices would be of no value. Such a construction would defeat the whole evident object and policy of the law, and would rather tempt to the commission of these offenses by the certainty of impunity, than to prevent them by the fear of punishment.

In [illegible] ust not lose sight of the [illegible] belongs to the slave. He is a *person* and also *property*. As property, the rights of the owner are entitled to the protection of the law. As a person he is bound to obey the law, and may like any other person be punished if he offends against it. And he may be embraced in the provisions of the law, either by the description of property—or as a person according to the subject matter upon which Congress or a State is legislating.

It is true that some of the offenses created by this act of Congress subjects the party to both fine and imprisonment. And it is evident that the incapacity and disabilities of a slave were not in the mind and contemplation of Congress when it inflicted pecuniary punishment. For he can have no property, and is also incapable of making a contract, and consequently could not borrow the amount of the fine; and a small fine, which could be but a slight punishment to an other, would in effect in his case be imprisonment for life, if the Court adopted the usual course of committing the party until the fine was paid. And we think it must be admitted that in imposing those pecuniary penalties Congress could not have intended to embrace persons who were slaves; and we greatly doubt whether a Court of Justice could lawfully imprison a party for not doing an act which, by the law of his condition, it was impossible for him to perform. And to imprison him to compel the master to pay the fine, would be equally objectionable, as that would be punishing an innocent man for the crime of another.

The case before us, however, does not involve this question, and we must not be understood as expressing a decided opinion upon it. The offense of which the prisoner has been found guilty, is punished by the law by imprisonment only—and that punishment is, without doubt, looked to with as much apprehension and fear, and felt as severely by the slave as it is by the free man.

But although the difficulty above mentioned will arise in passing the sentence of the law where both fine and imprisonment are imposed, yet that circumstance will not justify the Court in departing from the sense and meaning in which the word *persons* is used in the Constitution, especially when it is obvious that the whole object and purpose of this act of Congress would be defeated if the word *person*, as used in it, was held not to embrace a person who was a slave.

Nor do we doubt the authority of Congress to pass this law. It is true that no compensation is provided for the master for the loss of service during the period of imprisonment. But the clause in the fifth amendment of the Constitution, which declares that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, cannot upon any fair interpretation, apply to the case of a slave who is punished in his own person for an offense committed by him—although the punishment may incidentally effect the property of another to whom he belongs.—The clause obviously applies to cases where private property is taken to be used as property for the benefit of the Government, and not to cases where crimes are punished by law. And if in one of those contingencies which sometimes arise in time of war, a slave is pressed by the proper authority into the public service in order to be employed as a laborer or teamster, or in any other manner, this clause of the Constitution undoubtedly makes it the duty of Congress to compensate the master for the loss he sustains. In such cases, and in all other cases where the slave is taken and used as property for the benefit of the Government, the Government acts directly and conclusively upon the master's right of property without any reference to the personal rights or personal duties of the slave towards the Government. It deals with him as property only, and not as a person—and as it takes property to be used for the public emolument, it must pay for it.

But punishment for crime stands upon very different principles. A person, whether free or slave, is not taken for public use when he is punished for an offense against the law. The public in such cases acts in self-defense to preserve its own existence, and protect its members in their rights of person and rights of property.—And the loss which the master sustains in his property is incidental, and necessarily arises from its two fold character—since the slave as a person may commit offenses which society has a right to punish for its own safety although the punishment may render the property of the master of little or no value But this hazard is unavoidably and insuperably associated with this description of property; and it can furnish no reason why a slave, like any other person, should not be punished by the United States for offenses against its laws, passed within the scope of its delegated authority.

It is not for the Court to say whether the government is or is not bound, in justice, to compensate the master for the loss of service during the time the slave shall be imprisoned. The question does not depend upon any provision in the Constitution, nor has it been provided for by any act of Congress. And as the matter now stands, it is a question for the decision of the political department of the government and not for the judicial, and consequently is one upon which this Court forbear to express an opinion. It would seem, from the statement in the argument at the bar, that in different slaveholding States, different opinions upon the subject have been adopted, and acted on by the constituted authorities.

In maintaining the power of the United States to pass this law, it is however proper to say, that as these letters, with the money in them, were stolen in Virginia, the party might undoubtedly have been punished in the State tribunals according to the laws of the State, without any reference to the post-office or the act of Congress. Because, from the nature of our government, the same act may be an offense against the laws of the United States and also of a State, and be punishab[illegible] was considered and decided in [illegible] Court of the United States, in the [illegible] vs. the State of Ohio, 5 How., 433, and in the case of the United States vs. Peter Marigold, 8 How., 560, and punishment in one sovereignty is no bar to his punishment in the other. Yet, in all civilized countries, it is recognized as a fundamental principle of justice that a man ought not to be punished twice for the same offense. And if this party had been punished for the larceny in a State tribunal, the Court would have felt it to be its duty to suspend sentence, and to represent the facts to the President, to give him an opportunity of ordering a *nolle prosequi*, or granting a pardon. But there does not appear to have been any proceeding in the State tribunals, or under the State laws, to punish the offense. And as the prisoner has been proceeded against according to the laws of the United States, and found guilty by a jury selected and empannelled according to the act of Congress, we see no ground for setting aside the verdict or suspending the sentence.

And the motion is therefore overruled.

☞ In the Louisville *Journal* of the 11th inst., we find the following:

The National Intelligencer from its dignified and conservative stand-point, surveys the result of the late election in Virginia, and draws the most gratifying encouragement for the opposition to Democracy. There are thousands upon thousands, scattered over the country, who look to our able co temporary for advice, and who take its columns as the chart by which to steer their political course. To all such and to those everywhere who have suffered themselves to be trepanned temporarily into the support of Democratic men, who are carrying out most dangerous measures, we commend the following from the Intelligencer in reference to the result in the Old Dominion:

Entering upon the recent canvass with all the prestige of that invincibility which belongs to those who never lost a battle, and flushed with the rememberance of a recent success beyond all precedent, the Democracy of Virginia have seen their majority of twenty nine thousand in the last Presidential election dwindle down to a few hundreds. It is not for us at present to comment on all the causes which have conspired to bring about this remarkable revolution, so promising to the patrons of a sound and conservative opposition to the party in power; but we may at least "improve" the present occasion so far as to say that if the Whig party is "dead," as our Democratic friends have been so confidently and persistently asserting, it would none the less seem there exists a very respectable body of citizens in Virginia who, for some reason, prefer an "Old Line Whig" to a modern Democrat.—As the Whigs, when alive, fought no more bravely and never more successfully than they are seen to do in their present pothumous [illegible] result of the recent contest in Virgi[illegible] perhaps to be cited as a most remarkable [illegible]tration of the "ruling passion strong in death." Certain at least it is that opposition to the Democracy does not seem to have died with the alleged demise of its ancient foe."

DEATH OF A PRINTER WHO KNEW JUNIUS.—The Pendleton (S. C.) *Messenger*, in a sketch of the "Old Stone Meeting House" in that town, after speaking of several celebrities buried in the graveyard, says:

Beneath a cluster of cedars repose all that is mortal of John Miller, printer. We lingered long by his grave, for his eventful life afforded us food for meditation. If we could have seen and conversed with his descendants, who live in this vicinity, we could have given a fuller sketch of him. Mr. Miller was the oldest typo in the State. For the publication of Junius' letters—the author of those papers he well knew—he was expelled from England. He came to South Carolina: probably worked for a while in the office of the first paper published in this State, at Charleston, and thence removed to Pendleton, using the press which Gen Greene had in his campaign; he did job work until he commenced the publication of the Pendleton *Messenger*—the second paper established in this State.

The world has speculated much as to the authorship of Junius, but John Miller carried the secret to his grave at the "Old Stone Meeting House," and has left no information as to the name of the author.

☞ We clip the following well deserved compliment to our friend MERIWETHER from the Somerset *American:*

After an absence of two weeks at Lexington, Frankfort, and Louisville, we have returned home, and again at our post. We were summoned to Frankfort as a witness again in the case of the U. S. vs. T. Q. Carter. The case was continued until October next by Carter.

We stopped at the "Meriwether Hotel," and right glad are we that we did for there is a neatness—a delightful quietude, a systematic management of the whole house—and a sensible, tasteful, and agreeable catering to the tastes of the guests in the cooking department, which suits us exactly. You don't see any ladies about the table, but from the excellent odor, and order, in which everything is brought to the table, you are ready to swear there are some where it is prepared who understand their business, and are there to see that it is done right.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT WILBER.—The illness of Rev. P. B. Wilber, President of the Wesleyan Female College, (says the Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday,) terminated fatally on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock. He was in his 53d year.

Progress of the Opposition Movement.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* says the glorious result of the late election in Virginia has inspired our Opposition friends throughout the South with new life, and has given a new impulse to the great and patriotic Opposition movement of the day Tennessee, and Kentucky, and North Carolina are all on fire, and they will all achieve a glorious victory in August. In all the Southern States steps are being taken to organize the Opposition. In Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, our friends are all alive with zeal in the cause, and will make a glorious effort to render it successful. In Mississippi, an Opposition Convention has been called, and will assembled on the 11th of July. Success to the noble movement. Witness the noble and indomitable spirit displayed by the Opposition in Mississippi as evinced in the following stirring appeal from the Vicksburg *Whig:*

"We appeal to our friends throughout the State to organize at once. Let there be no delay. Let the Convention on the 11th of July be a glorious congregation of the oft defeated but invincible conservative, Union men of Mississippi. Let us have such a gathering and such a demonstration as has not been witnessed for many years in this State. The days of '40 are on us again. The people are rising in their majesty and rebuking corruption in high places. The first note of encouragement against the corrupt dynasty of Van Buren Democracy was sounded in Virginia in 1839, and it continued to echo and re-echo throughout the country till that grand uprising of the people in 1840, which drove the Goths and Vandals from power, by such a marked demonstration of popular disapproval as has never been witnessed before or since. The safety of the country demands such an uprising of the people now, and already has Virginia been heard. The Gibraltar of Democracy has been stormed *almost* successfully. If the Democracy have carried Virginia, the majority is smaller than ever before in that State which has been joined to Democratic idols from time immemorial. Wise carried the State by 10,000. Buchanan's majority was little short of 30,000. If Letcher is elected his majority will be counted by hundreds only. Is not this cause for rejoicing.

"Opposition in Mississippi! gird on your armor, and let us have another fight in our State! We can carry the State by energy and united action! When our friends in Old Virginia, which has never faltered in her attachment to Democracy, come so near to conquering the enemy there, can we not have over again the days of 1840, when we met the enemy and routed them?

"Again, we appeal to our friends throughout the State to hold their meetings at once. Appoint large delegations to the State Convention, and urge them to attend. Organize fully and completely. Contest every county and every Congressional District. Fight like men who [illegible] It is only by work [illegible] if every man does his duty in this crisis, victory will perch upon our standard.

"Remember that the State Convention meets in Jackson, on the second Monday, the 11th day of July.

"The Congressional Convention for this (the Fourth District) will meet at the same time and place.

"Up boys and at them!"

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Immense Frauds upon the Post-office Department.

BALTIMORE, June 8.

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says: Recent investigations into the affairs of the Post-office lead to the belief that this Department of the Government loses one million dollars a year by the use of counterfeit and re-washed postage stamps. It is believed that there are two classes of persons engaged in this nefarious business; one which manufactures either from engraved or photographed plates and sells new postage stamps, and another that gathers those which have been used from waste paper collections, and by means of an acid, washes off the post office stamp that was put on them when they passed through the office.

Under the present postal system, there is no means of guarding against the first named evil, for the manufacture of the postage stamp is so simple that one man can make his plate and produce thousands of sheets without the aid of a single person to dispose of them. He has only to come into colulsion with some of the postmasters or their clerks, of which there are more than fifty thousand, in all, throughout the country, and the constant losses of money in passing through the mails does not give a high standard of honesty among them. All of them are entrusted with the sale of stamps, and no check can be kept upon them, for there is no possibility of ascertaining how many stamps are in the hands of the people.

When the letters are posted the clerks have no time to scrutinize the stamps on them, and they are rapidly defaced with a black stamp. As the letters with the defaced stamps on them pass again into the hands of the people, the Department can form no positive idea as to what extent the fraudulent stamps are used. The same difficulty of detection attends the re-washed stamps, but they are supposed to be used to a less extent than counterfeits on account of the greater facilities for selling them.

Efforts have been made both in this country and in England, where the same difficulty occurs, to obtain an indellible ink for the purpose of defacing the used stamps, but without success; and the in[illegible]iency of our police system [illegible] operations of counterfeiters [illegible]ufacturer of postage stamps to labor with impunity. It is the opinion of persons well versed in the affairs of the Post office Department here, that these frauds have an intimate connexion with the deficiency in its revenues, and could the Postmaster General devise some means to stop them, the Department would soon become a self-sustaining one.

The only possible manner of doing it seems to be to abolish entirely the use of postage stamps, and resort to prepayment by the use of stamped envelops, which should be guarded in their manufacture by water-marks in the paper, and every other contrivance and improvement in style and construction of envelops which the Postmaster General can possibly devise, without increasing too much the cost of the envelopes to the public.

In Virginia every Democratic candidate refused to endorse the Administration; had they not done so, they would have been beaten out of sight! In the First and Ninth Districts of Tennessee, the Nashville *Banner* says Messrs. Haynes and Atkins, the Democratic candidates, have refused to endorse the Administration. No wonder that the "galled jadies wince" under such a load. They doubtless expect to run better without such weights. This dodge will not serve its turn. They may disclaim responsibility for this odious Administration, but in the minds of the people they are identified with it. They are in bad company. Æsop's fable of the stork and geese applies well to their condition, and though they protest and repudiate never so vehemently, they will share the fate of the luckless stork. In our State of Kentucky, Beriah Magoffin was nominated by a Covention which fully endorsed all the official acts of Mr. Buchanan, and all the other Democratic candidates on the State and Congressional tickets stand in the same category. Do they personally approve Buchanan's Adminiutration? This question should be repeated to them everywhere on the stump and categorical answers demanded. Let the entire black array of his official misdeed be produced and shook in their faces whenever they dare to talk of Democratic honesty, unity, or prospects of success.

[*Lou. Jour.*

BANK OF CHATTAOOGA.—This institution has recently had new notes engraved, a few of which were stolen from the office of the engreavor, and some of them put in circulation. We are requested to state, by one of the officers of the bank, that the public need have no apprehensions in regard to the notes which have been thus surreptitiously issued, as the bank will redeem them rather than permit innocent persons to lose. This is proper and creditable. All of our banks receive the notes of this bank. We learn by dispatch from Philadelphia, that the thief who stole the notes has been arrested, and made to disgorge all that were in his possession—*Nashville Patriot.*

News by Telegraph—The European War—Two More Fights—The Austrians Repulsed.

SACKVILLE, N. B., June 14.

The steamer Europa has arrived at Halifax, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 4th instant.

Garibaldi had been driven into the mountains by Austrian troops under General Urabia, who re took Varez, but a telegraphic dispatch received via Turin, states that General Garibaldi, gathering reinforcements, returned, and, surprising the Austrians, re captured Varez, and subsequently re entered Como in triumph.—Gen. Niel, who had been sent to the assistance of General Garibaldi, had occupied Novara. The insurrection in Lombardy was spreading rapidly.

A Sardinian bulletin dated Turin, May 31st, says:

A fresh victory had been gained by our troops. At 7 o'clock this morning, a force of 2,500 Austrians endeavored to re-take Palestro. The King of Sardinia commanding the fourth division in person, and General Cialdini at the head of the third regiment of Zouaves, resisted the attack for a considerable time, and then having successfully assumed the offensive, pursued the enemy, taking a thousand prisoners and capturing eight guns, five of which were obtained by the Zouaves. Five hundred Austrians were drowned in a canal during the fight.

Another fight took place at Confrenza, in the province of Tomeline, in which the enemy were repulsed by the division under General Forey, of the 1st corps of the French army. After two hours conflict last night, a picket of the enemy endeavored to pass the Po, at Cervesseria, but they were repulsed by the inhabitants of that vicinity.

The Austrians have evacuated Varo in the province of Bobbio.

TURIN, June 1.

A second victorious conflict occurred at 6 o'clock last evening, at Palestro. The enemy endeavored to re enter, but were replused by the division under General Cialdini, composed of the Zouaves and Piedmontese cavalry. The King pressed forward where the fight was most furious, the Zouaves vainly trying to restrain him.

On Tuesday, the Austrians attacked the Sardinian vanguard at Zisto Calendo, and after a fight of two hours our troops pressed the enemy across the Ticino.

The details of the battle of Palestro say that the Sardinians were, at one time, outflanked by the Austrians, who threatened the bridge of boats across the Sessia, over which General Canrobert was to effect a junction with the King. At this juncture the Zouaves lost one officer and 20 men killed, and the enemy had 200 killed, including ten officers.

The accounts from General Garibaldi state that a numerous Austrian corps, having arrived before Varez, he ordered the National Guard not to resist, but to fall back on Lago Maggiore.

An attack was attempted by our troops against Savens, on the Lake, but without re[illegible]

NEW YORK, June 14.

The Paris correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* of this city, writing under date of May 31st, furnishes the following items of intelligence:

The five American citizens, who were confined in the prison at Rome, were released on the demand of the American authorities, and are on board the frigate Wabash.

General Neil commander of the 4th corps of the French army, was supporting Garibaldi with 30,000 men, and it was also his intention to march on Milan.

The steamship Kangaroo, from New York May 21st, reached Liverpool on the 2d of June; and the Vanderbilt and steamer Ocean Queen, from New York May 21st, reached Southampton June 2d. The steamer Persia, from New York May 25th, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, the 4th inst.

The advices from Italy confirm the capture of Palestro by the Sardinians. The King, Victor Emmanuel, commanded in person, and exhibited the greatest gallantry. The Austrians twice endeavored to re-take Palestro, but were repulsed after sanguinary encounters. The Sardinian reports say they captured 1,000 prisoners and eight guns.

The latest dispatch from Turin reports that the Austrians were in full retreat across the Ticino into Lombardy.

The report received by previous arrivals that General Garibaldi had met with a repulse by a superior Austrian force is confirmed, but it now appears that he was successful in re entering Como.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—The Austrian efforts to re-take Palestro are described to have been very sanguinary. At one time the Sardinian troops were outflanked on the right when the Zouaves came to the tescue and repulsed the Austrians. The Austrian version of the battle has not been received. The Austrians had retreated from Bobbis, and a special telegraph to the London *Daily News*, dated Turin, Friday, June 3d, says the Austrians were in full retreat across the Ticino. The French head quarters were at Vercelli.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—Quite a commotion has been visible among horsemen for the past two or three days, in consequence of the arrival of the Imported Horse, Knight of St. George, recently purchased and imported from England, by our enterprising fellow citizen, A. Keene Richards, Esq.

The Knight of St. George is by Irish Birdcatcher, out of Maltese, by Hetman Platoff; she out of Water Witch by Sir Hercules; Mary Ann by Waxy Pope, Witch by Socerer, Precepetate by Highflyer; her dam by Goldfinder, out of Lady Bolingbrook; she out of Cypron (King Herod's dam) by Blaze, (son of Flying Childers,) Bethell's Arabian, Champion Darley Arabian, &c.

The Knight of St. George is described by the English sporting Magazine as "a beautiful blood bay with a small star in his forehead; he has a very neat thoroughbred head, as well as neck, which he bows or arches in walking; he has a clean light shoulder well thrown back, fair ribs, good back and quarters with great power; he has good arms, hocks and thighs; is short and sound on the leg and altogether a low, lengthy, and very handsome nag; some consider him as handsome as any horse in England;" the Druid Author of the Post and the Paddock, in speaking of the Knight of St. George, says Mr. Harry Hall (the great Artist) informed me "that he is one of the sweetest studies he ever painted from—he is a race horse all over, but his forehead is especially beautiful."—*Georgetown Journal.*

CURIOUS HISTORICAL FACT.—We are informed by Judge Law, that in searching among the archives of Indiana he found some old documents, stating that soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the Governor and Judges of Indiana, who then composed the Legislative Council, and were clothed with all the legislative powers of the Territory, were, by a special act of Congress, authorized and directed to frame a code of laws for the then newly acquired Territory of Louisiana; and in obedience to this anomalous act of Congress, the Legislative Council of the Territory of Indiana went to work, and drew up, and passed, and the Governor approved, a code of laws for the large and distant Territory of Louisiana, extending from the confines of Minnesota to the Gulf, and in those laws were embraced one of the most stringent slave codes that has ever been enacted—perhaps the very code or the basis of the code now in force in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. A copy of these laws, adopted by the Judges and approved by William Henry Harrison, Governor of the Territory of Indiana, and dated in 1802 or 1803, will be furnished the State Historical Society.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal.*

In another column we publish the proceedings of a Democratic meeting in Union county. It will be seen that they recommend the meeting of a Convention in this district to nominate a candidate for Congress, and call upon the Central Committee to call a Convention. They appointed their delegates to the Convention, and instructed them to vote for the nomination of Hon. H. C. Burnett.—*Paducah Herald.*

SPEAKING IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT.—Messrs. John Young Brown and J. H. Jewett, the candidates for Congress in the Fifth District, will open the canvass at New Haven, on the Lebanon Railroad, next Saturday. They speak the Monday following in Lawrenceburg.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Rev. William Tennent's Trance.

We re-publish the following from the correspondence of the *Southern Christian Advocate*. It is from the pen of "G. P. D.," (Hon. Gabriel P. Disosway, we suppose.) We have often heard the story before, and the facts are well established. Mr. Tennent was a Presbyterian minister of eminent talents and piety, and an ancestor of our friend, Col. Tennent Lomax, of Alabama.

The Rev. Wm. Tennent, so remarkable for piety and devotion to the Cross for a long period, was pastor of this church. His history was wonderful. Whilst studying divinity, under the care of his brother, the Rev. Gilbert Tennent, at New Brunswick, he was thrown into a trance, remaining apparently dead for a number of days. He was conversing with his brother in Latin on the state of his soul, fainted away, and apparently died. The usual preparations were made for the funeral, his person presenting the appearance of a dead man, "the eyes being sunk, the lips discolored, and the whole body cold and stiff." Still the doctor insisted that he should not be buried, for some unusual warmth "under the arm." Three more days of intense suspense passed on, and the people again assembled for the funeral. Still the doctor objected, asking a delay of an hour, then a half, and next only a quarter. At this critical moment, to the great alarm of all present, the body opened his eyes, gave a dreadful groan, and once more sank into apparent death. In another hour the same solemn scene occurred—when after the flight of a second similar period, a complete revival of animation returned to the great joy of his surrounding and mourning friends.

In twelve months Mr. Tennent was completely restored. He had lost his memory, and was taught to read and write a second time; but one day while reciting a chapter in Cornelius Nepos, (Latin.) he suddenly starting, lifted his hands to his head, and his former knowledge returned!—Mr. Tennent manifested great reluctance to explain his perceptions and feelings whilst in this extraordinary state of suspended animation. At length, however, he partially consented. He "beheld," he stated, "at a distance an ineffable glory * * * I saw an innumerable host of happy beings, surrounding the inexpressable glory in acts of devotion and joyous worship * * * I heard things unutterable. I heard their songs and hallelujahs of thanksgiving and praise with unspeakable rapture, I felt joy unutterable and full of glory." The three days of his lifeless appearance seemed to him not more than ten or twenty minutes.

This event, of course, created much excitement at the time, and has ever since been the subject of serious contemplation to devout Christians. Mr. Tennent promised to leave among his papers a more full and perfect account of his affecting trance, but these were taken after his death by his son to Charleston, S. C. Removing into the interior of that State, this person died suddenly among strangers, and no traces of his father's papers were discovered.

New Nomenclature.

Nothing new under the sun! But there is, though—the following definitions are new, and true, too, if people only had the moral courage to own up. "Thus conscience doth make cowards of us all!" as the immortal Will Shakspeare hath it; and Will was right, too, for we hav'nt yet found any one bold enough to contradict him:

Belle—A beautiful but useless insect, without wings, whose colors fade on being removed from the sunshine. What lady or beau owns up to that? But, to proceed—

Heart—A rare article sometimes found in human beings. It is soon destroyed by commerce with the world, or else becomes fatal to its possessor.

Housewifery—An ancient art, said to have been once fashionable among young girls and wives, now entirely out of use, or practiced only by the lower orders. Dr. Young's "kitchen piano" model may be seen at our Patent Office on Fourth street, where all ladies will be instructed how to play upon it for nix.

Wealth—The greatest respectable quality of man.

Virtue—An awkward habit of acting differently from other people. It is a vulgar word, and sometimes called eccentricity. It creates great mirth in fashionable circles.

Honor—Shooting a friend whom you love through the head, in order to gain the praise of a few others whom you hate or despise.

Laughter—An agreeable and contagious convulsion of the human countenance on receiving a tailor's bill, or being asked to return an umbrella.

Marriage—The gate through which the happy lover leaves his enchanted regions and returns to earth.

Death—An ill bred fellow, who visits people at all seasons, and insists upon their immediately returning his call.

Author—A dealer in words, who gets paid in his own coin.

Friend—A person who will not assist you because he knows your love will excuse him.

Bargain—A ludicrous transaction, in which each party thinks he has cheated the other.

Doctor—A man who kills you to day to save you from dying to-morrow.

Jail—The penalty of misfortune, and often the reward of virtue.

Tragedian—A fellow with a tin pot on his head, who stalks about the stage, and gets into a violent passion for so much per night.

Critic—A large dog that goes unchained, and barks at everything he does not comprehend.

Jury—Twelve prisoners in a box, to try one or more at the bar.

Young Attorney—A useless member of society, who often goes where he has no business to be, because he has no business where he ought to be.

State's Evidence—A wretch who is pardoned for being baser than his comrades.

Public Abuse—The mud with which every traveler is bespattered while on his road to distinction.

MR. BELL AT GLASGOW.—The Glasgow *Free Press* gives an extended notice of the discussion between Bell and Magoffin at Glasgow. The notice of the *Press* concludes as follows:

Mr. Magoffin came to the stand in a perfect fury of rage. His reply was devoted exclusively to the question of intervention. He again charged Mr. Bell with disunionism in throwing the question into Congress, said he was in direct opposition to Mr. Clay, and inconsistent with himself—and read a resolution offiered by Mr. Bell in a Whig meeting in Lexington deprecating the further agitation of slavery and advising acquiescence in the existing laws. Being informed that his time was out by the gentleman selected for that purpose, he became very much excited; vowed before God that he had marked the time himself, and that he had five minutes longer.—He was permitted to take his own time and concluded by saying that he had not time to defend the Administration, but that he could do it if he had the time. He failed during his whole effort to elicit a solitary plaudit, and left the stand muttering, sullen, and discontented.

Mr. Bell was great in his first speech, but he was superb in his reply. He claimed the verdict of the jury. He demanded his judgment. The advocate of the Administration had skipped it entirely. His charges were unanswerable—no defense offered. Alluding to the charge of inconsistency, he reiterated the doctrines of his Lexington resolution, and showed conclusively that he was only demanding his rights under the existing laws, to which he had pledged himself to abide. Speaking of Mr. Clay, he said that that pure statesman, if alive, would rebuke the effort now made by his competitor and the Democratic party to appropriate his name and fame in behalf of a party that had reviled, vilified, and traduced him, and now sought to employ the glory of his fame to gild the infamy of their actions. He asked the votes of the audience if they believed his positions were correct, and left the stand amid the loudest applause, and the possessor of numerous boquets awarded him by the fair portion of the audience.

The will of the late William W. Cox, of Charles county, Maryland, contained the following clause: "I also devise and bequeath that my negro woman Kitty, and her children, John, Catherine, Sarah and Charles, shall work for themselves by paying the executor annually one cent per year hire." This bequest fails, in the opinion of Judge Crane, and he declared it null and void.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, :::::::::::::::::::::::::: JUNE 17, 1859.

Is it an Issue!

Captain Simms and his organs are constantly alluding to Mr. Crittenden's course on Lecompton as if they desired to make the question of Lecomptonism a prominent one in this canvass. Their effrontery in endeavoring to resucitate the hideous corpse of Lecompton which they had buried with their own hands and had used every effort to conceal from the sight, can only be equalled by the shamelessness with which they assume to palliate and excuse the corruption and profligacy of the Buchanan Administration. In the canvass of 1858 they tried to make Lecompton an issue here in Kentucky, and with the assistance of the demagoguing efforts of their Vice President, they partially succeeded—partially because while a few of the Opposition were gulled by the cant about the rights of the South having been sacrificed, the anti-Lecompton Democrats sturdily and obstinately voted for the very men who were denouncing their sentiments upon this subject. As soon, however, as the Lecompton issue had served its purpose in the South by assisting in the election of Democrats to public offices, and the elections in the Northern States, where the thing was unpopular, were coming on, the question was declared to be an "extinct issue"—a question about which good Democrats might differ—and within a very few weeks after he had taken the position that McKee should be defeated in Kentucky on account of his anti-Lecomptonism, Vice President Breckinridge wrote a letter to Illinois to the effect that his rebellion on this subject should not be remembered against the Little Giant, "that it was an extinct issue." And after those elections had been held, and it was ascertained that Lecomptonism had routed the Administration forces in the North, and it was clearly demonstrated that the Democracy had not the most remote chance of carrying a solitary Northern State in 1860 unless this issue was buried and forgotten—as soon as this was made plain to every eye, the Lecompton men in Kentucky commenced to whine out their piteous appeals to the anti Lecompton traitors to return to their allegiance, to let bye gones be bye gones; that so unimportant an issue as Lecompton, especially now that it was extinct, should not be permitted to interrupt the harmony of the great Democratic party! This feeling of conciliation had proceeded so far that prior to the assembling of the Convention, the anti-Lecompton Democrats, lead on by John M. Harney, boldly declared that they would not submit to a resolution condemning Douglas or endorsing the President's course on Lecompton, and that if such a resolution should be passed the result would be inevitably the disaffection of the anti-Lecompton Douglas Democrats, and the consequent defeat of the party in Kentucky; and with this threat hanging over them, the Lecompton men were whipped into terms and abjectly consented to the repudiation of their Lecompton test by the Convention, and to meet the rebels on an equal footing.

Notwithstanding their continued prating about Lecompton the Democracy have deserted it at every step. While the affair was pending before Congress, the Southern Lecompton organs boldly declared that unless Kansas was received into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, without submitting it to the people, they would dissolve the Union. Well, Congress refused to admit Kansas under the terms proposed, but subsequently submitted the Lecompton Constitution to the people by the passage of the English swindle, and the entire concern was indignantly rejected by an overwhelming majority of those who were to be governed by it. This was the first step in retreat. Next came the repudiation of Lecompton by the Northern Democracy both before and after the October and November elections. Following close on the heels of this came the abject surrendered of the *Statesman* and other Democratic papers in Kentucky, by advocating the ignoring of Lecompton as a dead issue, and that it should not be made a test among Democrats. And then the *traitors* were received into Convention in full fellowship, and at the dictation of the editor of the Louisville *Democrat*, Lecompton and everything appertaining thereto was contemptuously kicked out of doors, and it was thought forever banished from sight. At this time the Lecompton army was fairly beaten, routed, horse, foot, and dragoons, and might have been dimly discovered far n the distance covered by the dust of a hasty and most ignoble flight.

But they seem now to be trying to regain the abandoned field. Captain Simms and his fuglemen are raising the cry of "Lecompton" against our gallant champion, JOHN M. HARLAN. They profess to believe that any one who opposed the Democratic policy on this subject, in act, thought, or word, is unfit to be trusted with the rights of the South. Let us test their sincerity. We suppose that Capt. Simms would be unwilling to fuse with any set of men whom he regarded as unfaithful to Southern rights and interests. And yet he sought, eagerly sought, the nomination for the Lieutenant Governership from a Convention in which the anti-Lecompton men were fully represented, and by which the Lecompton test was repudiated. Does Capt. Simms desire the *votes* of the anti Lecompton Democrats in this District. Would he make their opinions on Lecompton a reason for excluding Stephen A. Douglas, Frederick P. Stanton, R. J. Walker, Henry A. Wise, and their friends from the Charleston Convention? Will he vote for an anti-Lecompton man for President, should one be nominated by the Charleston Convention? Does he think that R. H. Stanton, who is now running for Commonwealth's Attorney in the Maysville District, should be defeated on account of his well known anti Lecomptonism? In short, does he really think that a man should be excluded by the Democracy from participation in public honors on account of his position hostile to Lecompton? We hope these questions will be answered. If they are we can then judge what Capt. Simms intends by his remarks on this subject.

☞ A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, from its correspondent at Baltimore, says: "Some remarkable political movements are beginning to be developed at Washington, which will operate on New York and Pennsylvania in a few weeks. Mr. Westcott, Postmaster in Philadelphia, is now removed, notwithstanding efforts made by his brother, ex Senator Westcott, of Florida, to keep him in office. I believe similar removals are contemplated for New York. I would advise Postmaster Fowler, Mr. Hart, Mr. Butterworth, the Assay Master, Mr. Geo. N. Sanders, Navy Agent, and Mr. Rynders, U. S. Marshal, to put their houses in order for some new occupants. The Postmaster and some of his associates in the New York district have been detected, by the Administration, n a variety of little acts that had never been expected from them by the President, or his cabinet, when they were appointed. Prepare for some agitation in Tammany Hall, and that neighborhood, in a short time.

NORTHERN BANK STOCK.—Forty five shares of Northern Bank of Kentucky stock sold in Philadelphia last week at $132 per share. This is the highest figure to which the stock of this institution has ever attained, and shows the thorough confidence which is everywhere entertained in its management.

Opposition Congressional Convention.

Nomination of Col. Thomas L. Jones.

The Opposition of the Tenth Congressional District met at the Court House in Covington yesterday. Large delegations were in attendance from a majority of the counties. At 11 o'clock the Convention was called to order. Richard Stowers, of Pendleton county, was appointed President *pro tem.* and H. C. Timberlake, of Kenton county, Secretary. A committee was appointed on organization, and one on resolutions. The committee on organization reported the following persons as permanent officers: President—Dr. Blackburn, of Kenton. Vice Presidents—James T. Berry, of Campbell, and Col. J. Merrick, of Boone. Secretaries—H. C. Timberlake of Kenton, and John Collins of Grant.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the compromise measures of 1850, and by the Supreme Court, guaranteed to slaveholders the right to hold their slaves in the Territories of the United States, and as the Kansas Nebraska act, the Cincinnati platform, and the Buchanan letter of acceptance have been claimed to be exponents of the constitution on the subject, and are understood by Douglas, and by Northern Democrats generally, to mean that a majority in a Territory may exclude slavery therefrom, before it is ready to become a State, it is time for the friends of the constitution to assert their rights in the premises; therefore,

Resolved, That in our opinion, the Constitution of the United States contains a pledge of the power of the Federal Government to secure to every American citizen, the right to make his home wherever he may think proper within the Territories of the Union, and to protect him in the peaceful possession and enjoyment of any species of property that is and was recognized as such within the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and that no legislative body has the power, without infringing upon that Constitution, to disturb their rights and use of property, unless the use thereof is necessary and demanded by the public good.

Resolved, That the right of any citizen of the United States to hold slaves within any of the Territories of the United States is guaranteed by the letter and spirit of the Federal Constitution, and it is the opinion of the Convention that it is the bounden duty of Congress to protect that right, and not by waiting to see if there shall be "unfriendly legislations" in the Territories, nor by "non action" or "non intervention" as taught by the Northern Democrats, Republicans, and their Southern Democratic allies, but it is the duty of Congress to protect that right of the slaveholder by a Legislative act, so clear and specific in its terms, as to be free from misconstruction or misrepresentation.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, Congress has not the power to legislate slavery into a Territory, or to exclude it therefrom, but that property in slaves, as property in any other goods and chattels, is secured to the master, under and by virtue of the Constitution, and the duty of Congress to protect slave property in the Territories of the United States is of equal dignity and importance with the duty to protect any other property whatsoever.

Resolved, That our Representative in the next Congress should occupy no uncertain, ambiguous or equivocal position, on the subject of the rights of slaveholders in the Territories of the United States.

Resolved, That we abhor, and will never cease to battle against the dangerous doctrine of squatter-sovereignty. It is fraught with evil, and nothing but evil.

Resolved, That the administration of James Buchanan has not been wise, pure, just or economical, and the welfare of the country demands a change of policy, and of men at the head of the national government.

After the adoption of the resolutions, the Convention proceeded to make nominations. Col. Thomas L. Jones, of Campbell, and J. W. Menzies, Esq., of Kenton, were nominated. The name of Mr. Menzies was withdrawn, whereupon Col. Jones was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention. The nomination was received with shouts of applause.

After the nomination, speeches were made by Judge Kinkead, W. S. Rankin, J. W. Finnell and John Collins. A Committee was appointed to inform Col. Jones of his nomination. The President was instructed to appoint an Executive Committee of ten persons to conduct the campaign.

The Convention adjourned at about 4 o'clock, after a very harmonious session.

☞ The American Central Executive Committee of Georgia appointed by the Convention at Milledgeville in July, 1857, having been requested by various American presses and individuals to call a Convention of the American party, according to usage, preparatory to a general reorganization for the approaching fall elections, have issued a card, in which they announce that, after due consultation and deliberation, they have deemed it advisable not to call said Convention. The call upon their friends everywhere to unite with the Opposition against the spurious Democracy, and recommend the holding of an Opposition Convention in Milledgeville on the 3d Wednesday in July. The reasons for this step are given in the following forcible language, while inviting every county to send, as delegates their best and most experienced men, without respect to political antecedents, provided they are known to be opposed to the party in power, in the confident hope of being able to organize such a party as will not only correct all local abuses, but rout the plunderers and save the National Government of our fathers from demoralization and ruin:

Still true to our principle and cherishing the liveliest regard for their maintenace, we nevertheless believe that there are other objects to be accomplished of much higher and more pressing importance than any question connected with the rights of foreign citizenship.

There is a party in power composed of the worst elements of all parties, which under the sanction of the *Democratic* name has committed a series of unparalleled abuses and frauds upon the American people. It has perpetrated the Kansas swindle; squandered the public money in the most shameless manner; run up the national expenditures in time of peace to near 90 millions of dollars per annum; encouraged sectional feuds for its own aggrandizement, and even connived at Mormon protection. Worse still; it has elected an abolition Governor over a Southern State—a State which owes more to the institution of slavery than all the South besides, having acquired riches and power by the professional business of breeding slaves for sale.

These are some of the enormities which have been recently covered by the sanctions of the modern Democratic party. To hurl this corrupt party from power is now the highest duty of every good citizen; and, to accomplish this noble purpose. we are willing to ignore for the time all questions of minor importance. Trusting in the good sense and patriotism of our countrymen, we are satisfied that the evils connected with the naturalization of foreigners will in due time be corrected. And here we rest the subject.

We now call upon our friends everywhere to unite with the Opposition against this spurious Democracy. Let us make a common cause; together with conservative Whigs and independent Democrats make a bold descent upon the spoilsmen, and together share in the honors of victory.

Already the good sense of conservative men throughout the length and breadth of the land has revolted at the misdeeds of the Democratic party; and many who once adhered to it as the only conservative national party have left it in disgust. Virginia, the nursing mother of Democratic statesmen and Presidents, is giving way; Tennessee and Kentucky are expected soon to follow with still more decisive results; and Georgia, upon whose patriotism and example the whole South relies, will not fail to thunder her indignation into the ears of her betrayers.—Let us, then, organize—organize is the word.

☞ The Paducah *Herald* says the Democrats of Hopkins county have very foolishly got into a difficulty about their candidate for the Legislature, and are making arrangements to be defeated So mote it be, say we.

☞ Dr. A. M. BOZARTH, of Caldwell county, is a candidate for the Legislature in the counties of Caldwell and Lyon. Dr. Bozarth is a Democratic candidate.

Items by Telegraph.

ST LOUIS, June 12.

The Overland Mail arrived on Saturday night. The proprietors of the San Francisco *Bulletin* were fined $100 each for publishing the confession of Mrs. Sickles. A party of Lieutenant Beale's men were attacked at Pahutah Springs by the Mojave Indians. The amount of gold dust shipped from Victoria for the month ending May 19th, was $195,000. The U. S. sloop of war Decatur arrived at San Francisco on the 18th. Passengers report about 3,000 Texans encamped near Belknap, for the purpose of exterminating the Caddo Reserve Indians. The Governor of Texas called on the United States troops to quell the disturbances, and Major Van Dorn had arrived in the vicinity with three companies of dragoons. On the way from Fort Washita to Belknap Van Dorn encountered a large body of Apachee Indians, and killed from 40 to 50, and took 28 prisoners.

A special dispatch from Independence to the *Republican* says a party of solders surprised about eighty lodges of Camanches near Pawnee Rock, and killed twenty five men and twenty women.

Douglas county, Kansas, elected seven Republican delegates to the Constitutional Convention; Bourbon and Lykins each one Republican and one Democrat; Atchison and Riley small Republican majorities; Johnson and Wyandotte small Democratic majorities; Lawrence four hundred Republican majority.

NEW YORK, June 11.

The competing railroads came to an amicable understanding on Saturday. The passenger fares are to be, New York to Buffalo, $8; Detroit $15; Cincinnati $20; Chicago $23; St. Louis $30. The new freight tariff is understood to be, per 100 pounds, to Cincinnati, first class, 112c; 2d class 84c; 3d 57c; 4th 44c. To Chicago, 120, 90, 62, and 47c. To St. Louis, 155, 119, 82, and 62c. The Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Central desired higher rates on low class freights, but these low rates were accepted on the assurance of the New York Central that that road could not compete with our canals at any higher rates of freight.

NEW YORK, June 13.

The steamship Star of the West has arrived from Aspinwall with California dates to the 20th ultimo. She brings about a million and half in gold.

George D. Brush, the Treasurer of Calaveras county, had been discovered to be a defaulter to a large amount.

Advices from Victoria state that the gold mines of Vancouver were yielding so largely that parties were leaving Victoria for that locality

Affairs on the Isthmus were quiet.

The dates from Valpariso were to May 1. A battle was fought on the 29th of April, between the government troops under Gen. Vidaurri and the revolutionists under Gen. Gallo. The latter was defeated and fled, having lost 2,000 killed. This battle ended the revolution. The government had opened the northern ports. Business was reviving.

The dates from Lima are to May 12th. A slight revolution had occurred at Arequippa. No particulars are given.

Guayaquil was still blockaded but was expected soon to be raised.

PITTSBURG, June 15.

About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out on the steamer Endeavor, and soon communicated to the Gazelle. Both were burnt to the water's edge. The Endeavor is still afloat.—There was no freight on board of either boat. The Endeavor was insured in the Pennsylvania Company of Harrisburg for fourteen hundred dollars, in the Quaker City of Harrisburg for two thousand, and in the Great Western of Philadelphia for fifteen hundred. The Gazelle [illegible]

[illegible] days from Congo river, Africa, was brought to this port last night in charge of Lieutenants Dallas and Campbell, and was anchored under the guns of the Navy Yard. Her Captain, Mr. Hanna, died of a broken heart. The Orion sailed from this port on the 21st of January, and arrived at Shark's Point on the Congo river on April 10th. Here she was seized by the English steamer Triton, but was subsequently transferred to Commander Brent of the U. S. sloop of war Marion, who on examination became convinced that she was a slave trader. He accordingly put the prize crew on board, and ordered her home. A few days before she sailed, the barks Ardennis and Emma Lincoln were also seized at Shark's Point by Commander Brent, and they would probably be sent home also.

☞ Report of sales made by C. T. WORLEY at the June County Court, Lexington, June 13th, 1859:

7 Yearling steers, $20 per head,	$ 140 00
27 Three year old steers, owned by Prewitt, of Fayette, purchased by H. W. Worley, of Fayette, at $33 25 per head,	870 75
33 Steers, assorted ages, $20 per head, drawn,	660 00
20 Three year old steers, $52 50, drawn and sold at $55 per head,	1,050 00
18 Two year old mules, $99 50, drawn,	1,781 00
33 Yearling mules, $100 per head, drawn,	3,300 00
4 head of horses, averaging $100 per head,	400 00
1 Negro woman and child, in bad health, sold at	980 00
Total amount,	$9,281 75

Market for every description of stock very dull, and but little sold compared to former County Courts, as the above report will show. It has been the custom to report every sale as a *bona fide* sale, and as it has been impossible to ascertain the correct state of the market, when such reports are published, I have adopted the above plan, so every farmer can come to his own conclusion in regard to the market. There was a great deal of stock not offered in consequence of the dullness of the market.

C. T. W.

THE PRESIDENT SWINDLED OUT OF $7,000.—Mr. Buchanan has been swindled financially, according to the *States* of Saturday, which says:

"Yesterday afternoon the President of the United States gave an indorsed [illegible] ing house in Philadelphia for the [illegible] to a messenger for deposit in Riggs [illegible] Bank. The messenger started for the bank, and proceeded down on the inside walk of the grounds toward the State Department. When near it, he was accosted by a very polite, unassuming gentleman, with the inquiry as to where he might find the Navy Department. The messenger kindly informed him, when the stranger began to remark on the beauty of the buildings, grounds, &c., and, after a minute's conversation, proceeded on his errand to the bank, the stranger at the same time proceeding in the other direction. On arriving at the bank the messenger found the draft to be missing. It immediately occurred to him that it had been abstracted from his hand by the fellow who addresed him at the Department, which seems now to be a fact. The sharper has not been seen since, and probably left the city in some of the outgoing trains or boats last evening."

ESTRAYS IN BAD LUCK.—The runaway Whigs who are harboring with the Democracy, did not get much comfort out of the late election. Not only was there not one of these gentry (strange to say) on the general ticket, but those of them who came forward for the Legislature and Congress generally received something they did not bargain for in going over to the enemy, viz: a sound drubbing. Chief among these is the notorious Faulkner. A better merited or better administered *lamming* than he received, we do not remember. The *late* representative from this District, also, is not free from the suspicion of having once been a Whig. The treatment of a portion of his own party, in the late election, will probably render the recollection of his former Whiggery less disagreeable to him. Anderson, of the city delegation, had hardly become acquainted with his new associates, before he was hurried off to the limbo of political ghosts. The same may be said of Clark, of Campbell, Burwell, of Bedford, Dorman and Massie of Rockbridge, and many others. We set it down among the signs of party reform in Virginia, that renegadoism is ceasing to be a virtue, to be rewarded by promotion.—*Richmond (Va.) Whig.*

LIQUOR SELLING IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia *U. S. Gazette* says the number of liquor venders by retail, in that city, is so enormous, that many of them are unable to make laborers wages. When we remember that new whisky costs but thirty five cents a gallon, and when converted into "brandy" is sold at about four thousand per cent. profit, the business must be very poor if it doesn't yield some sort of a livelihood. They have granted no less than two thousand four hundred licenses. A number of "licentiates" have already starved out of the business.

Good for the Girls.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

"What *shall* I do with my girls?" asked one merchant prince of another, as side by side they rode down town in the cars. "They are so fragile and delicate that I am in a perpetual state of anxiety about them. They don't look as though one of them could live to see her twentieth year; you know I have already lost my two eldest daughters,—what can I do to save the others?"

"I can tell you what I think would make sound and healthy girls of them; but what would be the use? you would never take my advice, which would be to send them all into the country to live," returned his companion.

"What do you mean, man? Do they not all go regularly to the country every year? Saratoga, Newport, and every other pleasant country place or sea beach, far and near, have done all that they could for my family; but I must say that is not much in the way of benefit."

"Probably not. I should think it very strange if they had; you do not understand what I mean by the country. Don't you call my girls healthy?"

"Indeed I do; and the most sprightly, handsome creatures that I see anywhere. I'd give half my fortune to see my children with such rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes, and to have them enjoy such o flow of spirits, as your girls possess. What is your magic, Armstrong? What do you do to your daughters?"

"Why, every June I turn them out to grass.—I send them out into the real country—the farming region. I have them ride on horseback, and go boating, and work out of doors as much as ever they will. In short I encourage them to be the greatest romps that they can be. My two eldest girls can manage a farm now as well as half the farmers. They are none of them afraid of helping hay, or plant, or harvest.—Of course, they would not particularly enjoy being obliged to do such things, but as it is for their health and amusement they heartily relish the fun."

"Why, Armstrong, my wife would think me perfectly insane to mention such a thing, and my daughters would consider me a hardhearted tyrant to send them away to such a fate."

"If you would like to have them sent out of the city next month, I will tell my girls to manage the matter with yours. Girls, you know, can do almost anything with each other. What say, shall the thing be done?"

"I should be very much gratified if it could be pleasantly brought about," returned Mr. Ashton, delighted at the idea. The cars were at the Park and the gentlemen hasted, each his separate way to business. But the morning's conservation was not forgotten.

Mr. Ashton did not mention a word at home of the subject of his wishes. Poor man! he knew it would be the surest way to defeat the proposed plan. But the very next evening his daughters were visited by their friends the daughters of Mr. Armstrong; and before that evening was over the consent of Mr. and Mrs. Ashton was gained that their girls should accompany their young friends to the country "to stay all summer if you choose," said the mother, "but I shall expect to see you back in a week."

A merry traveling party the seven girls made; a pleasant journey was theirs to the place of farms. Agnes and Sarah Armstrong took Ada Ashton with them, while Grace and Florence Armstrong and Julia and Carrie Ashton boarded together. They were made cheerfully welcome by the honest farmers, and eat with keen relish of the good supper provided for them. The Ashton girls owned that they had not felt so hungry for a year.

"We will put a different color on those pale [illegible]," said the pleasant Mrs. [illegible] farmer where Julia and [illegible] board. The girls fell in love [illegible] at first sight. She had the sweetest, most genial face in the world, and her voice was as pleasant as her countenance. Ah, she was a charming and admirable woman. No wonder that the girls loved her as soon as they saw her.

"I am sure you are very good, ma'am; and we shall be happier here than ever we were in all our lives. I feel at home already," said Julia Ashton, impulsively.

As the travelers were weary they retired early to their rooms. Sweet, white-washed rooms, fragrant with flowers and *clean oders*. The snowy beds invited them, and soon they were lost in dreams. Meanwhile the other members of the party were equally pleased with their reception and accommodations.

"How many girls want to to see a splendid sunrise?" cried the next morning the voice of a man, standing at the foot of the stairs

"It is Mr. Stone," cried Grace, leaping at the same moment from dreamland and from bed. "Jump into anything, girls, and hurry down We will carry a towel and wash at the brook."

"Wait! we are all coming," called Florence, opening the door a little.

"Well! hurry, for I can't wait long."

In three minutes the troop was at Mr. Stone's heels, and away they went afield.

The four girls hastened like young ducks to the fresh, running water, and happy and rosy they looked when they stood by the farmer's side.

He gazed admiringly at them, smiled, and said:

"You are pretty creatures—all of you, God bless you!"

The sun rose in all his majesty, and after seeing him safely above the horizon, and then taking a good scamper across the fields, the girls returned, hungry as bears, to the house. Mr. Stone was there before them, and the table was spread with a most inviting breakfast. After doing justice to Mrs. Stone's bounteous fare, the girls ran to feed the poultry, and to hunt for the eggs. This was new work for the Ashton girls, but it delighted them greatly. They were joined by the other members of their party, and had a regular jumping match in the barn. Then they all went into the kitchen, and picked over dried fruit and greens for dinner. At twelve o'clock they parted, and after dinner the Ashtons were so tired out that they were glad to go to bed But every day they grew hungrier and stronger, and wilder also, and before they had been a month in the country they were, as Ada said, "as good as new."

Rainy days they spent in writing to their parents, or in helping the farmer's wives make rag carpet or mats. Time never hung heavy on their hands. There were plenty of books, magazines and papers to read; and then the boys [illegible] men,) were always ready for [illegible] Those boys were fine fellows, and very agreeable companions, but it is not worth while to say much about that. There was a "boy" at College—Mr. Edward Stone, strangers called him, but they all called him "Ed." at home. He was at home a week, and the girls were not sorry, but it isn't worth while to say much about that, either.

Miller was the name of the family where the other three girls boarded. There were several "boys" there, too.

* * * * * * *

"Well, Armstrong," said Mr. Ashton to his friend, on finding himself again seated beside him in a down town car, "my young ones are so in love with the country that I can't get them home. Carrie actually pleads for permission to *live* with good Mrs. Stone, whom she calls the best woman in the world, and better even than an own mother. Your rustic friend must be a remarkable woman, hey?"

"She is, Ashton. A more agreeable person it would be hard to find. All my girls love her very much. What is your haste to recall your family? 'Tis sickly here yet. Let them remain until October."

"Oh, I can't get along any longer without them; the house is like a tomb, and I must have them back next week."

But the girls, accustomed to have their own way, flatly refused to come unless their parents both went for them. "We want you to know these best of people, especially Mrs. Stone," they wrote; "and we want you to get at least one good long smell of the delicious air of this place."

Mr. and Mrs. Ashton complied with the desire of their children, and one day, at sunset, they stood at the gate of farmer Stone's commodious house.

Who were the rosy girls that sprang to meet them? surely not their thin, delicate daughters?

"Oh! father, oh! mother—we are so glad! come in! come in! Mrs Stone! Mrs. Stone! here are father and mother!" cried the girls, and then Grace and Julia rushed into the porch. and instantly returned, dragging in the blushing and fluttered looking lady of the house.

She had never appeared more charming in her life than she did then, with his children clinging about her and contending with each other who should say most in her praise. So thought Mr. Ashton as he looked upon "Mary," his sweetheart of the olden time, and knew her at the first glance.

"And is it so?" he said, as he took her plump hand, and pressed it warmly. Mary understood him, no one else did.

All the girls were there, and there was no hearing ones own ears. Presently Mrs. Stone cleared them all out to allow Mr. and Mrs. Ashton to take their supper in peace.

"My girls are recreated; and I am sure they owe much of their fine condition of health and spirits to your motherly care. My dear Mrs. Stone, how shall we ever thank you!"

"By sending them to me every summer," was the smiling reply.

A pleasant visit soon passed, and then the Ashtons all took leave of their dear friends, and returned to the city.

"We shall all be back next summer, cried Carrie, waving her handkerchief to her "beloved foster mother," as she called Mrs. Stone. In saying so she tried to find comfort for the present parting.

"We shall all be back next summer said all the girls; and Ada and Julia kept their word, but Carrie forgot her promise.

The next summer came, and Carrie's two sisters went again to the country; but they left poor Carrie sleeping, cold and white, in their family tomb She had not been in the city three weeks ere a fever laid her low, and in a week more she was dead; and they laid her by the side of her sleeping sisters.

Mrs. Stone wept when she greeted Ada and Julia. Her dearest pet was not there.

Summer after summer the two sisters came to reside during several months with Mrs. Stone; and at last Ada returned to the city no more, except as a visitor, for one of those "boys" had prevailed on her to remain and take upon herself the care of him. Julia settled in the city, near her parents, but she, too, "petrified," that is turned to Stone, by means of the "boy" that went to college.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

From the Baltimore American.

Rest and Recreation.

At this season, perhaps more than in the later Summer, the town man has many visions of some shady hill side in the green country. The change from the winter comforts, which belong specially to the city (such as good walking and gas light,) to the dust and heat and discomfort of the first Spring days, causes one to sigh over the iron destiny that imprisons him in the city. But these impressions are more or less vivid, or more or less transitory, in proportion to the sensitiveness of individual character. One whose life has been spent in commercial pursuits, and who has been case hardened by the heat of the struggle, considers the country a humbug, and rural joys a delusion. According to the maxim, there is little life in trade without competition; and one result of long continued application to business is the destruction of such little weaknesses as longings for rest and recreation. How many prosperous merchants consider the regularly recurring Sabbath a bore, and the hours assigned to slumber a swindle? These are the "Jacks" of whom "all work and no play" have made "dull boys."

Rest is the natural consequence of labor. It may be taken at long intervals, and the time given to it grudgingly, but it must be taken. We have not sinews of iron (except in novels.) It is not resting merely to change the employment. We have known men who devoted six days of the week to their customers and to the purchase of goods, and whose Sundays were spent in posting their books and in writing drumming letters to delinquent debtors. No one supposes that they knew the meaning and value of rest, or that they were capable of it. When such men die they fall like an over-worked dray-horse, the harness rattling in the death struggle, and their last breath expired while still in the shafts.—Divines tell us that those who despise the rest mercifully provided in this life, and whose hearts are engrossed with worldly cares and corruptions, even on the day appointed for rest, will probably never find rest in another state of existence.

The difference between rest and recreation is the difference between the "sweet doing nothing" of the Italian proverb, and the active pursuit of pleasure; between the deep sleep of the laboring man, and the hunting ramble of the man of letters. Rest is requisite after recreation, as much as after regular labor. He whose day is devoted to some handicraft employment may find recreation

"When night comes o'er the plain,"

in various ways; in the game of chess, in reading, or in music—but he rests from work and play both, later. The commercial man, escaping for a day from desk or counter, seeks recreation in a long pedestrian excursion, far from the smoke and din of the city. He finds it, too, while enduring unusual fatigue from his new exercise, and at last seeks rest on the mossy bank of some sparkling rivulet—a rest undisturbed, save by the warbling of the misnamed catbird, and, (if he dares to violate all the laws of decency and propriety, as laid down in the New York Ledger,) a rest enjoyed the more while he watches the blue smoke of his cigar floating lazily away among the rustling leaves over his head.

There are some hundreds of gentlemen who will read these lines to-day in whose establishments are many more hundreds of young men. These clerks have all been faithful, and industrious, and worthy—have they not? They have risen early, and have remained at your stores, perhaps, long after you had retired to rest.—Well, the long, hot days of July will be here anon, and "the season" will be over. It is time for idleness—a time for rest and recreation. Will you not be able to spend some time, and some of the gains of your spring business at Cape May, Berkley, or Newport? Surely you will need the repose which can only be found away from your counting rooms. You will require the energies which have been somwhat impaired by incessant attention to business, to meet the brisker trade of the autumn. The money spent in your annual trips is always well spent, you know, because your health is always better for the little relaxation. Do not hesitate about it. Your mind and body and soul all want deliverance for a little season. So you decide, no doubt. Now just try the application of the same arguments to your employees. We promise you tenfold more enjoyment of your own recrdation if you do—that is if you act worthily upon these suggestions that we venture to offer you. Look at your book keeper. Do not you think you would go mad if you were compelled to dig at those six hundred pages of ledger day after day, without any prospects of respite from the toil? Very possibly your clerks will not pester you with applications for leave of absence. Give it to them unasked. Let them go each one by turns, a month, a fortnight, a week—just according to the size of your heart, and the pressure of your business. They will not serve you less zealously when they return. They will not learn idle habits that will mar their usefulness to you. Perhaps, some of them do not get very munificent salaries, and therefore can not afford to leave the city for mere recreation. Suppose you meet this [illegible] a Christmas gift, [illegible] you object to "pay "beforehand," suppose you give it on account of last Christmas—the gift perhaps forgotten then? The memory of such doings in later years will be worth to you a thousand times the outlay. The formation and fulfillment of such a kindly purpose will pay you enormously, even in the doing.

From the Hopkinsville Mercury, June 11, 1859.

Letter from Owensboro'.

OWENSBORO', KY., May 30, 1859

Editor Mercury—

The rival candidates for Congress addressed the people of this county, at this place on Saturday last. This is the first time they have presented themselves before us during the present canvass, and from reports which had reached the public ear, concerning the strange and unaccountable positions that had been assumed by Dr. Peyton upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, the citizens of this county, and particularly those Democrats and Old Line Whigs who had been supporters of Peyton in times gone by, were exceedingly anxious to hear him upon that subject.

Dr. Peyton has, at different times, shifted his position upon this subject. He now has compromised himself squarely, by affirming that if he gets to Congress *he will vote against Congressional protection to slavery in the Territories*, even when unfriendly legislation, and inadequacy of the courts drives the slaveholder to appeal to Congress as a *dernier resort* This makes up the issue of the canvass, and it is a point from which it will be impossible for the Democratic candidate to retreat. It is useless to say that this is a doctrine which cannot be crammed down the throats of thinking and sensible men in this section of the country. Upon this question, Peyton looses votes every day. Some of the most influential Democrats in this county have signified their disapprobation of this position and their determination not to support Peyton.

Jackson handles this subject with a power and ability that carries conviction to every mind. He is improving every day. He is affording entire satisfaction to the party wherever he goes, and infuses a willingness and a desire among the members of the party *to work*, and work we shall until the election. Daviess county will give Jackson a majority, and if *changes* are as numerous in other counties as they are in this, Peyton's defeat is inevitable.

M.

Punch is very personal or perhaps national in its enumeration of things contraband of war. Only think of it: "Among the supplies laid in for his Italian campaign by Louis Napoleon may be enumerated Naples soap, Roman Punch (on the head,) and Sardines in pickle—all in great quantities."

HORACE WATERS, AGENT,

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Publisher of Music and Music Books, Dealer in

PIANOS, Melodeons, Alexandre Organs, Organ Accordeons, Martin's celebrated and other Guitars, Violins, Tenor Viols, Violincellos, Accordeons, Flutinas, Flutes, Fifes, Claronets, Triangles, Tuning Forks, Pipes, and Hammers, Violin Bows, best Italian Strings, Brass Instruments for bands, Piano Stools and Covers, and all kinds of Musical Instruments.

SHEET MUSIC, from all the publishers in the U. States; Bertini's, Hunten's and Modern Schools, and all kinds of Instruction Books for the above instruments; Church Music Books; Music Elegantly Bound; Music Paper, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, *at the lowest prices.*

NEW PIANOS, at $175, $200, $225, $250, and up to $800; SECOND HAND PIANOS from $25 up to $160; NEW MELODEONS, $45, $60, $75, $100, and up to $200; SECOND HAND MELODEONS, from $30 to $80; ALEXANDRE ORGANS, with five stops, $160, nine stops, $185 and $225; thirteen stops, $250, $275 and $300, fifteen stops, $320 and $375; ALEXANDRE ORGAN ACCORDEONS—a new instrument just imported—price $30 and $35. A liberal discount to Clergymen, Churches, Sabbath Schools, Seminaries and Teachers. The Trade supplied at the usual trade discounts.

Sabbath School Books published by this House:

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 1, contains 32 tunes and hymns. Price 3 cents each, $2 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 2, contains 36 tunes and hymns. Price 3 cents each, $2 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 3, contains 50 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, $3 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, combining Nos. 1 and 2, with several additional pieces, containing 75 tunes and hymns. Price 8 cents each, $5 per hundred.

The Revival Penny Music Book, Nos 1 and 2. No. 1 contains 18 tunes and hymns. Price 1 cent. No. 2 contains 36 tunes and hymns. Price 3 cents each, $2 per hundred. Postage one cent each.

The Sabbath School Bell contains 151 tunes and hymns. Price 12 cents each, $8 per hundred; postage 2 cents each; elegantly bound, 20 cents each; $15 per hundred.

Congregational Singing—An eight page Tract. Price 25c. per doz., $1 50 per hundred.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

"The Piano came to hand. and in first rate order. It is a beautiful instrument, and no mistake."—LEE & WALKER, Philadelphia.

John Hewitt, of Carthage, New York, who has had one of the Horace Waters Pianos, writes as follows:

"A friend of mine wishes me to purchase a Piano for her. She likes the one you sold me in December, 1856. My Piano is becoming popular in this place, and I think I can introduce one or two more; they will be more popular than any other make."

"We have two of Waters' Pianos in use in our Seminary, one of which has been severely tested for three years, and we can testify to their good quality and durability."—WOOD & GREGORY, Mount Carroll, Ill.

"H. WATERS, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Having used one of your Piano Fortes for two years past, I have found it a very superior instrument. ALONZO GRAY, *Principal Brooklyn Heights Seminary.*"

"The Piano I received from you continues to give satisfa ion. I regard it as one of the best instruments in the place."—JAMES L. CLARKE, Charleston, Va.

"The Melodeon has safely arrived. I feel obliged to you for the liberal discount; will do all I can for you in these parts."—REV. J. M. MCCORMICK, Yarquesville, S. C.

"The Piano was duly received. It came in excellent condition, and is very much admired by my numerous family. Accept my thanks for your promptness."—ROBERT COOPER, Warrenham, Bradford co., Pa.

"Your Piano pleases us well. It is the best one in our county."—THO. A. LATHAM, Campbellton, Ga.

"We are very much obliged to you for having sent such a fine instrument for $250, and we shall take pains to recommend it."—BRANK, HELD & CO., *Buffalo Democrat.*

"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

"We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters Pianos, from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"Nothing at the State Fair displayed greater excellence in any department than the Horace Waters Pianos."—*Churchman.*

"The Horace Waters Pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material. We have no doubt that buyers can do as well, perhaps better, at this than at any other house in the Union."—*Advocate and Journal*

Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

"Horace Waters Piano Fortes are of full, rich, and even tone, and powerful."—*N. Y. Musical Review.*

"Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of Music and of Pianos to be found in the United States; and we urge our Southern and Western friends to give him a call whenever they go to New York."—*Graham's Magazine.*

Warerooms 333 Broadway, New York.

May 2, 1859-tf.

L. WEITZEL,

Wholesale and Retail Confectioner,

HAS purchased the Confectionery Establishment on St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky, where he will manufacture and keep on hand all varieties of Fine Cakes, Preserved Fruits, Pies, Candies, Candy Toys—in short, everything that properly belongs to a first class Confectionery Establishment. He pledges himself that every article manufactured by him shall be of the very best quality.

Families can be furnished, either for weddings or parties, with every article suitable for such occasions, upon the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

TWO ICE CREAM SALOONS have been neatly fitted up—one for Ladies and the other for Gentlemen—at which Ice Cream, Sherbet, and other refreshments can be procured at all hours, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock in the evening.

He will also keep the very best of all kinds of **Wine**, which he will sell by the bottle or by the dozen bottles.

He will also supply those who may wish to purchase at wholesale, every article manufactured by him, on as reasonable terms as the same article of like quality can be purchased at Louisville or Cincinnati.

He asks a fair trial, and he feels assured that he can and will render universal satisfaction.

Frankfort, May 13, 1859.

GREELEY'S OVERLAND LETTERS.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

MR. GREELEY has just started on a Tour to Kansas, Pike's Peak, Utah and California, to return via Central America. All his Letters will appear in the SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TRIBUNE, as well as in the DAILY.

The New York Daily Tribune

Is mailed to subscribers at $6 per annum, in advance; $3 for six months.

The New York Semi-Weekly Tribune

Is published every Tuesday and Friday.

TERMS:

One copy, one year,	$3 00
Two copies, one year,	5 00
Five copies, one year,	11 25
Ten copies, *to one address*,	20 00

Ten copies, or over, *to address of each subscriber*, $2 20 each.

Any person sending us a club of twenty, or over, will be entitled to an extra copy.

The New York Weekly Tribune

Is published every SATURDAY.

TERMS:

One copy, one year,	$2 00
Three copies, one year,	5 00
Five copies, one year,	8 00
Ten copies, one year,	12 00
Twenty copies, *to one address*, at the rate of $1 per annum,	20 00
Twenty copies, *to address of each subscriber*,	24 00

and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each.

Any person sending us a club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy. We continue to send THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE to clergymen for $1.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Terms always cash in advance. All letters to be addressed to HORACE GREELEY & CO., *Tribune Buildings, Nassau St., N. Y.*

May 30, 1859-w&tw1t.

Notice to the Holders of Kentucky State Bonds.

WHEREAS, by an act approved 1st of March, 1844, $150,000 of the bonds of the State were issued to the holders of the Lexington and Ohio railroad bonds, bearing date 1st January, 1845, and payable upon the presentation and delivery of said bonds in the city of New York, thirty years from the date thereof; but the State, on the face of said bonds, reserved the power to re-imburse the principal sum at her pleasure, at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date thereof, which period will expire on the 1st day of January, 1860: Notice is hereby given that the money will be deposited in the Bank of America, in the city of N. York, to pay said bonds on that day, and from and after that day no interest will be paid on said bonds.

And, whereas, $70,000 of bonds were issued under acts of February 23d, 1846, and March 1st, 1847, bearing date from the 7th of October, 1846, to 15th June, 1848, with a similar privilege reserved on the face of said bonds to pay at the end of fifteen years: Notice is also hereby given that said bonds will be paid at the Bank of America New York, at the end of fifteen years from the date of each bond, and after that no interest will be paid thereon.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD, *Gov. & Ch'm of Com's of Sink. Fund of Ky.*

MASON BROWN, *Secretary of State.*

April 22-w&twtd.

Lost Certificates of Farmers Bank of Kentucky Stock.

THE Farmers Bank of Kentucky issued certificates of its stock as follows: No. 533, dated 21st day of June, 1852, to Wm. Word, for five shares; No. 535, dated 21st day of June, 1852, for five shares to Eli H. Woods; No. 537, dated 21st day of June, 1852, and 595, dated 23d day of July, 1852, for five shares each, to Robert B. Woods, all of which certificates have been lost or mislaid so that I am unable to obtain possession of them. I have caused to be filed in the Principal Bank, at Frankfort, powers of attorney by the proper parties authorizing the transfer of all of said shares of stock to Thomas T. Stockton, and the power of attorney of said Stockton authorizing the transfer of all of said shares of stock to me, and the proper affidavit showing my ownership of said shares. All persons are hereby called upon to show cause, if any they can, why a new certificate or new certificates shall not be issued by said Bank in lieu of those lost or mislaid as aforesaid, for which I shall, in due time, make application to said Principal Bank at Frankfort. JOHN M. HAIL.

Somerset, Pulaski co., Ky., May 14, 1859—20th-2m.

Rockaway for Sale.

A TWO Seat Rockaway, almost new, which will be sold cheap for *Cash* or good paper. Apply to E. HENSLEY.

June 15, 1859.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY!

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to call the attention of the community generally to

VAN & BARRINGER'S

CELEBRATED PATENT

COMBINED COOKING-STOVES,

Being of Various Forms and Paterns to suit any Locality.

The above engraving represents the Double-Oven Cooking Stoves, with a Table attached, for the purpose of Cooking by Steam, and vessels for Boiling Water, which may be made either of Wood, Copper, Tin, or Iron, of any shape or dimensions.

The wonderful advantages which these Stoves possess over all others, consists in the capacity of the flues, excellent draft, even distribution of the heat around the oven, superiority of the cooking, which. united with the multiplicity of work they are capable of performing, renders them the most complete Stoves, in their various combinations, that have ever been presented to the community.

In addition to the convenience and increased capacity of cooking surface. they are so constructed as to be capable of boiling, at the same time, with the same fire, a large body of water for washing, supplying Bath and other Rooms, steaming food for animals, and all other purposes. When hot water is required, in any quantity, it can be conducted into any adjoining apartment without interfering with the operations of the Kitchen or Cooking, and without any additional fuel.

These Stoves are constructed with two separate WATER CHAMBERS, which completely surround, and always present a cold surface to the fire, rendering *the burning out of the plates impossible*, therefore, *for durability are unequaled.*

In addition to the above qualifications, *the economy* of the invention deserves especial attention, the consumption of fuel being *fifty per cent.* less than is required for ordinary Cooking Stoves which will not accomplish more than one-third of the amount of work.

It is impossible to give an adequate description of these Stoves. To be appreciated they have to be seen at our store, together with a large assortment of Cooking and Heating Stoves of all kinds.

April 25, 1859. F. C. SMITH, Agent for Frankfort.

Important to Farmers, Gardners, &c

The Genuine Cranberry Plants; also, Blackberry, Raspberry, Thimbleberry & Whortleberry Culture.

CRANBERRY, Bell variety, $4 per 1000 or $15 per 5000 plants;
Washington variety, $4 per 1000 or $15 per 5000 plants;
Cherry and Barberry varieties, $3 per 1000 or $10 per 5000 plants;
Raspberry $2 per doz; large Orange Blackberry $1 50 per doz.; Thimbleberry $2 per doz.; Whortleberry $1 50 per dozen.

The subscriber offers for sale the above selected varieties for Fall and Spring planting; will thrive in any part of the United States; have issued a Circular on the cultivation, and will send them free of charge to those wishing them; Plants well boxed, with meadow moss, will be sent in a fresh state to all parts of the United States. Address, PAUL CHILSON, *Bellington, Norfolk county, Mass.*

June 6, 1859—w4m.

The Sabbath School Bell.

A NEW collection of choice hymns and tunes, original and standard, carefully and simply arranged as solos, duets, trios, semi-choruses, and choruses, and for organ, melodeon, or piano. This book contains nearly 200 hymns and tunes, and is one of the best collections for Sabbath Schools ever issued. Price 12 cents, $8 per hundred, postage 1 cent. Elegantly bound, 20 cts., $15 per hundred, postage 3 cents. Among the large number of new and popular tunes may be found "Kind Words can Never Die," "The Voice from Heaven," and "God is There." These were sung to some five thousand children and teachers at the Sunday School Celebration and United States Teachers' Convention at Jayne's Hall, Philadelphia, by the Misses Laura and Nettie Tremaine, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and were highly appreciated. Nearly ten thousand copies have been sold within sixty days. They have been introduced into some of the largest schools in New York and Brooklyn. Among the number are Dr. Tyng's, Dr. Hutton's, Dr. Gillette's, and Dr. McLane's. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, 333 *Broadway, N. Y.*

May 2, 1859-tf.

New Millinery Establishment.

MRS. TILFORD

WOULD respectfully solicit the attention of the LADIES OF FRANKFORT to her large and beautiful assortment of Spring Goods. She pledges herself to please the most fastidious. Persons in want of good bargains would do well to give her a call before purchasing elsewhere, as her prices are so low as to suit all. She has taken the rooms on St. Clair Street, formerly occupied as the Telegraph Office, near Drs. Rodman & Sneed's Office. She is in constant receipt of the latest styles for dresses, and solicits a share of the patronage of the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity.

April 25, 1859—tf.

NEW FIRM.

JAMES R. WATSON. JOHN C. HENDRICKS.

HENDRICKS & CO.

THE undersigned having purchased the **Confectionery and Grocery Establishment** lately owned by George A. Robertson, design continuing the same under the above style, corner of St. Clair and Market streets, Frankfort, Ky; and in addition to the stock purchased, have added a large stock of NEW GOODS—now arriving—and hope to make it to the interest of the public to give us *one* call. Our stock will be complete, and the terms as cheap as anybody's. We shall aim to deserve *all* the custom, but do not desire but *half* of it.

☞ A general assortment of all goods in our line constantly kept on hand.

April 13, 1859. HENDRICKS & CO.

NOTICE.

EGBERT & WRIGHT, House, Sign and Ornamental Painters in all late and fashionable styles of Graining, Varnishing and Polishing, Gilding. Zinc, Oriental and Grecian Painting, Glazing and Paper Hanging. All work done in the best workman-like manner, and on the most reasonable terms. ☞ Shop on Main Street, Frankfort, Ky. All orders promptly attended to. EGBERT & WRIGHT.

March 23, 1859—tf.

New Boot and Shoe Establishment.

LEONARD STREIF respectfully announces to the citizens of Frankfort that he has opened a shop on Main street for the purpose of manufacturing Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Give me a call.

April 1, 1859—w&tw6m.

Pay your Taxes and Save Ten per Cent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tax Book is now in the hands of JOHN BALTZELL, City Treasurer, to whom payments may be made with a deduction of ten per cent., if made on or before the 20th day of June next. By order of the Board. JAS. W. BATCHELOR, *City Clerk.*

Frankfort, May 13, 1859—twtd.

New Style of Hats.

WE would respectfully call the attention of the public to a splendid lot of New Style Soft "Hats," which, for beauty and excellence, cannot be excelled. Call and see the "Ledger Hat;" Call and see the "Traveling Hat;" Call and see the "Black Stiff-brim Hat." SAMUEL C. BULL, *At the old stand of W. M. Todd.*

June 15—tf.

Notice to Distillers.

A DISTILLER well acquainted with the manufacture of **Apple Brandy**, can find immediate employment, if early application is made at the Commonwealth Office, where reference to the person who inserts this notice is left. [May 25, 1859—1m.

ICE! ICE!!

MY Ice House will be opened for delivery of ICE every morning from 6 o'clock to 8 o'clock. All wishing Ice must send between these hours. Ice fifty cents per bushel, and tickets to be had at Tate & Chinn's, on Main street. S. GOINS.

April 15—w&twtf.

Soda Water.

OUR **Soda Fountain** is now in full blast, so call in, deposit five cents, and take a drink. HENDRICKS & CO.

May 2, 1859—tf.

Corn Meal.

50 BUSHELS Corn Meal made out of Hommony Corn, in store and for sale by GRAY & TODD.

June 15, 1859.

NEGRO LIFE INSURANCE.

I AM prepared to Insure the **Lives of Negroes** on favorable terms. H. WINGATE.

January 21, 1859.

For Rent.

A COMFORTABLE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE. on Ann Street, now occupied by the undersigned. DANIEL EPPERSON.

May 25, 1859—tf.

TABLE OIL.

4 BASKETS whole and half Bottles very superior Table Oil, for sale by GRAY & TODD.

April 11, 1859.

Sardines, Pickled and Spiced Oysters.

200 WHOLE, half and quarter boxes Sardines;
4 dozen Fresh Cove Oysters;
6 dozen Pickled and Spiced Oysters;
In store and for sale by GRAY & TODD.

April 11, 1859.

Cheese! Cheese!!

4 LARGE Cutting Cheese;
2 Large N. Y. Cream Cheese;
2 dozen Dutch Cheese;
1 dozen Extra Pine Apple Cheese;
4 Sago Cheese; just received and for sale by GRAY & TODD.

April 11, 1859.

Children's Cabs, Gigs, &c.

9 FINE Substantial Cabs for Children;
2 Fine Substantial Gigs with Springs;
4 Fine Willow Buggies;
2 Fine Toy Wagons;
12 Fine Wheelbarrows; just received and for sale by GRAY & TODD.

April 15, 1859.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

January 1st, 1859.

CAPITAL $200,000 DOLLARS.

Capital stock and securities, including Surplus,		$284,789 73
ASSETS.		
Real Estate owned by the Company clear of incumbrance,	$19,400 00	
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages,	47,253 18	
		69,053 00
Loans on Bonds and Collateral,		45,425 00
Cash in the Philadelphia Bank,	7,531 38	
Cash in the Pennsylvania Insurance Co. for Insuring Lives and granting Annuities,	3,502 00	
Cash in our hands,	417 37	
Cash due from Agents and others,	6,186 01	
		17,536 76
Cash Claims on which judgment has been obtained,	5,471 97	
Cash Bills Receivable, (for which Stock is pledged.)	45,700 00	
		51,171 97

Other Sec. & Investm's held by Co.

Shares.	
28 Philadelphia City six per cent. Loans, par value $2,800,	2,800 00
22 Camden & Amboy R. R. and Transportation Company, par value 2,200,	2,618 00
150 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred Stock, par value 7,500	2,550 00
50 Bank of Commerce, par value 2,500,	3,500 00
40 Commercial Bank, par value 2,000,	2,200 00
22 Bonds Lackawanna & Bloomsburg R. R. (Coupons paid,) par value 22,000,	17,600 00
2 Bonds North Pennsylvania R. R. Company, par value 2,000,	1,980 00
73 Pennsylvania R. R. Co., par val. 3,650,	3,139 00
2 Bonds Delaware R. R. Co., par value 2,000,	2,000 00
2 Bonds Junction R. R. Company, Ohio, par value 2,000,	1,600 00
180 Shares Hartford Coal Company, par value 9,000,	9,000 00
54 Shares Lehigh Navigation Co.'s Scrip, par value 2,700,	1,471 50
18 Shares Washington Manufacturing Co, $500 each, par value 9,000,	4,500 00
10 Shares Farmers' & Mechanics' Building Association, (late Gratz's,) par val. 2,000,	4,000 00
5 Shares Preferred Stock Academy of Music, par value 500,	350 00
10 Shares Magnetic Telegraph Company, par value 1,000,	1,000 00
3 Bonds Hopewell Coal & Iron Company, par value 1,500,	750 00
15 Shares Preferred Stock L. & B. R. R. Co., par value 750,	750 00
35 Shares Little Schuylkill R. R., par val. 1,750,	892 50
9 Bonds Donaldson Improvement and R. R. Co., par value 4,500,	4,050 00
4 Bonds Pittston Coal Co., par val. 2,000,	1,185 00
1147 Shares Locust Mountain, & other Coal and Iron Companies, par value 57,350,	28,675 00
2 Bonds Pennsylvania and L. Z. Company, par value 2,000,	2,000 00
67 Shares Bank of Washington, par value 1,340,	1,340 00
10 Shares Commonwealth Bank, par val. 1,000,	250 00
60 Shares American A. F. B. and W. P. Company, par value 1,500,	1,500 00
2 Shares Arch Street Theater, par value 1,000,	1,000 00
	$284,789 73

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1858.

Received for Premiums,	$50,201 52
Received for Interest,	6,527 81
	56,729 33

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Losses for the year,	$19,150 11
Paid for Re-insurance,	2,231 98
Paid for Commissions,	3,648 15
Paid for Salaries,	6,317 00
Paid for Rent,	1,374 44
Appropriations to Fire Department, and Taxes paid the State,	2,826 05
Returned Premiums,	1,368 08
Dividends and Interest,	7,165 00
	43,880 90

LIABILITIES.

Losses all paid.
No Losses unadjusted.
No Losses reported.
We have borrowed no money.
We owe no Bank or other party.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, City of Philadelphia. } Set.

ALFRED S. GILLETT, Vice President of the Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company, being sworn says that the foregoing is a true statement of the condition of said company, on the first January, 1859.

ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. Pres.

Sworn and subscribed before me. JNO. B. KENNEY, Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

January 27, 1859.

H. B. GRANT, Agent, *At Auditor's Office.*

April 18—1p2w.

To the County Commissioners

And Teachers of the Public Schools of the State of Kentucky:

THE following books have been adopted as text books in the Public Schools in Lexington, Ky., New Orleans, La., Charleston, S. C., and Louisville, Ky.; also in numerous Academies and Seminaries, and are recommended by the Board of Education of Kentucky.

Published by MORTON & GRISWOLD, *Louisville, Kentucky.*

And sold by Booksellers and Country Merchants generally.

OFFICE BOARD OF EDUCATION, FRANKFORT, KY., Nov. 19, 1858.

In accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, making it the duty of the Board of Education to recommend the class books to be used in the Common Schools of this State, the Board hereby recommend the following class books in the departments mentioned:

FOR INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
Introductory Lessons in English Grammar, by Noble Butler, A. M.
A Practical Grammar of the English Language, by Noble Butler, A. M.

FOR INSTRUCTION IN THE ART OF READING:
Goodrich's New First Reader, edited by Noble Butler, A. M.
Goodrich's New Second Reader, edited by Noble Butler, A. M.
Goodrich's New Third Reader, edited by Noble Butler, A. M.
Goodrich's New Fourth Reader, edited by Noble Butler, A. M.
Goodrich's New Fifth Reader, edited by Noble Butler, A. M.
Goodrich's New Sixth Reader, edited by Noble Butler, A. M.

JOHN D. MATTHEWS, *State Superintendent Public Instruction;*
JAMES HARLAN, ATT'Y GEN'L;
And ex-officio member of the B'd of Ed.;
MASON BROWN, SEC'Y OF STATE,
And ex-officio member of the B'd of Ed.;

Recommendation from Hon. C. S. Morehead, Governor of the State of Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, KY., Nov. 12, 1858.

MESSRS. MORTON & GRISWOLD:

Gentlemen: I have received Goodrich's series of School Readers, revised and, I may add, greatly improved, by Noble Butler, which you did me the honor to send to me. They are an admirable series: in my opinion, unsurpassed in the whole catalogue of English school books, in every element which can commend them to public favor. I have examined them with great care, and have had my admiration constantly excited not only for their beautiful typography and mechanical execution, but for the intrinsic excellence of every lesson from beginning to end. They ought to be in the hands of every district scholar in the State and throughout the West and South.

Wishing you all the success you well merit, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. MOREHEAD.

Dec. 6, 1858—wdm.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE

Charter Oak Life Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

To the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, Jan. 1859.

STATEMENT.

1st. The name of the company is the CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn. The Company is located at said Hartford, in the State of Connecticut.

2nd. The amount of its capital stock is		$200,000 00
3d. The amount of its capital stock, exclusive of stock notes,		150,000 00
4th. The Assets of Company including:		
1. The amount of cash on hand and in the hands of Agents or other persons,		42,425 62
2. Real Estate unincumbered,		
3. The Bonds owned by the Company are County Bonds, &c., with interest,		1,350 00
4. Debts due the Company secured by Mortgage and located in the cities of Hartford, New York, &c.,		18,700 00
5. Debts otherwise secured:		
Approved Endorsed Notes by State Comptroller, bearing interest,		50,000 00
Loans on mutual members Policies, with interest,		170,162 50
Loans on collateral, secured by stocks, endorsements, etc.,		88,506 26
Personal property, by estimate,		2,500 00
6. Debts for premiums at Bank, &c., upon interest,		13,514 98
7. All other securities are:		
Bills receivable, with endorsements, bearing interest, etc.,		45,273 56
Accrued interest upon investments,		15,549 60
Bank stock in the cities of Hartford & New York, as per vouchers accompanying this statement,		134,915 00
Total assets of the Company,		582,897 52
5th. The amount of liabilities due or not due to banks or other creditors,—none.		
6th. Losses adjusted and due—none.		
7th. Losses adjusted and not due,		15,500 00
8th. Losses unadjusted—none.		
9th. Losses in suspense waiting for the proof—none.		
10th. All the claims against the Company—none.		
11th. The greatest amount insured in any one risk,		10,000 00

12th. The Company has no rule regulating the amount to be insured in any one city, town, or village.

13th. The act of Incorporation of the Company was granted by the Legislature of Connecticut at the May Session, A. D., 1850, and is the same as filed in the office of the Comptroller of Tennessee, in January, 1856.

The undersigned hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the affairs of the company, according to their best knowledge and belief.

Hartford, January 27, 1859.

JAMES C. WALKLEY, President.

SAMUEL H. WHITE, Secretary.

☞ Policies issued and applications solicited by H. WINGATE, Agent, *Frankfort, Ky.*

Feb. 18, 1859.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

TUESDAY, ... JUNE 21, 1859

OPPOSITION STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
JOSHUA F. BELL,
OF BOYLE COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,
ALFRED ALLEN,
OF BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY.

For Attorney General,
JAMES HARLAN,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Auditor,
THOMAS S. PAGE,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Treasurer,
DAUGHERTY WHITE,
OF CLAY COUNTY.

For Register of Land Office,
JOHN B. HERNDON,
OF MASON COUNTY.

For Superintendent Public Instruction,
WILLIAM F. EVANS,
OF BARREN COUNTY.

For Pres't. Board Internal Improvement,
DAVID R. HAGGARD,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

For Congress,
JOHN M. HARLAN,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Representative from Franklin Co.,
JOHN RODMAN.

The Discussion in Frankfort.

On Saturday a large crowd was assembled in this city eager to hear the candidates for Congress discuss the political questions of the day. In point of numbers, respectability and intelligence, it has seldom been surpassed by previous gatherings of men in this county on similar occasions.

The debate was opened by Mr. S. F. J. Trabue, who spoke an hour and twenty minutes, eliciting no applause, and not gaining a single convert that we know or have heard of. His speech principally consisted in an attack upon the principles of the American party of 1855–6.

He was followed by JOHN M. HARLAN, on the part of the Opposition of the Ashland District. His opponent, Captain WILLIAM E. SIMMS, not being present, Mr. Harlan forbore all allusion to him or to the positions assumed by him, contenting himself with stating his own views upon the questions at issue, clearly, fully, and in a manner which left no doubt upon the minds of his hearers as to what course he will take if he shall be elected to Congress. We have already given at length Mr. Harlan's positions, and need not repeat them here, as every voter in the District understands them by this time.

Mr. Harlan's manner was bold, yet courteous; manly, urbane and dignified. He discussed the questions at issue without indulging in abuse of men, and studiously refrained from those personalities which too frequently characterize the public discourses of candidates for office. The aim of the entire speech was to fully explain the questions at issue, and to convince the audience that he was right in his positions and conclusions by an array of facts and argument which were altogether irresistable. Mr. Harlan made no reckless charges against the leaders of the Democratic party or against the Administration, but produced the most irrefragable testimony from the highest and most respectable Democratic authorities to sustain his every assertion, and all his positions were so guarded and so well supported by fact, argument, and the history of the country, as to render them invulnerable.

The effect of the discussion upon the audience was as encouraging as his warmest friends could have desired. They frequently testified their cordial endorsement of the sentiments which he expressed in so eloquent a manner by the most enthusiastic cheering, and everything betokened that he had the sympathies of the crowd, both old and young. Mr. Harlan was addressing those who had known him from infancy, many of them his school fellows, and there was not a man in the room who could say one word against his personal character as a meritorious citizen, or as an honorable, high minded, and excellent gentleman. One and all they accord to him all the qualities which can grace a gentleman, and abilities sufficient to meet the utmost requirements of the position for which his party have nominated him, and talents far greater than those possessed by the vast majority of those who will be his companions in Congress

Franklin county is justly proud of the gallant and talented young champion who has been chosen from among her citizens, and will testify her satisfaction in the choice of the Convention, and her confidence in the abilities and patriotism of our standard bearer by giving him a triumphant majority. For what Opposition man in Franklin can resist the powerful and eloquent appeals of one whom he has so long known and trusted? Let them one and all rally to his support, and at once vindicate their undiminished confidence in him, and their disapprobation of the many misdeeds of the Administration which has bankrupted and cursed the country.

☞We clip the following extract from a recent number of the Louisville *Democrat:*

The Opposition are very indignant at Trabue, who will run for Congress in the Eighth District. He receives no mercy at their hands. Now, Trabue is an Old Line Know Nothing in his political faith. What he says all the faithful believed three or four years ago. *Trabue still remains true to the old creed.*

Mr. Trabue not only denounces the (to some) objectionable features of the American organization of 1855—such as its secrecy, oaths, etc.—but he also repudiates the *legislative measures* proposed by that party He announces himself as opposed to an extension of the naturalization laws! The idea of Trabue's, that a law should be passed levying a tax of five hundred dollars on every foreigner who comes to the country, never was a part of the American creed. Trabue owns that idea by right of patent. We don't expect the *Democrat* to make the correction, but everybody in the District knows that Trabue has unceasingly denounced the Amercan organization and its principles ever since the nomination of Dr. Marshall in 1855.

☞Another good one is told of the Pressdent's tour to North Carolina. When on the train between Norfolk and Weldon, a gentleman asked him if he rested well on the Chesapeake boat coming down. Mr. Buchanan replied: "Well, sir, either I was too long, or the berths were too short, and I did not sleep as comfortable as I might." This remark was over heard by the Captain of the Bay Line, who instantly replied: "No, no, Mr. President; the reason you could not sleep was because you were in the 'Bridal Chamber,' and, as this is the first time in your life that you occupied such a couch, it is no wonder that you could not sleep."

☞The San Antonio *Herald*, of the 4th instant, announces that Gen. Twiggs is out of danger and is rapidly recovering.

☞We clip the subjoined account of the discussion at Lexington from the *Observer & Reporter*:

THE DISCUSSION ON MONDAY.—The candidates for Congress in this District addressed the people at Odd Fellows Hall, on Monday last, (County Court day,) and we have rarely, if ever, witnessed a larger or more attentive political gathering, in this city or elsewhere. The building which is the largest in the city was packed with eager listeners from the beginning to the close of the lengthy discussion, and the deepest interest was manifested in the exciting intellectual contest. The candidates themselves seemed to be aroused by the presence of the immense and anxious crowd, and thus put upon their mettle, evidently exhibited their best and strongest powers, in their efforts to meet the expectancy of their enthusiastic friends and admirers, who had gathered in such numbers to hear them discuss the important issues involved in the present heated canvass—for heated it is and certainly will be throughout. We shall not attempt to report the speakers as they have appointments all over the district, and the people will hear for themselves.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Harlan in a speech of great power and clearness, replete with forcible argument, sustained by historical reference, with an occasional outburst of eloquence, which was duly acknowledged by the shouts of his delighted hearers. His manly, noble appearance, and the enthusiastic earnestness of his manner, (the latter much reminding us of the lamented Menefee,) were imposing in the first degree, and elicited the wildest admiration. He spoke like a man who believed what he said and who entertained an unfaltering trust in the justice of the cause he so ably advocated. He seemed to be fully conscious, as he boldly declared, that the opposing candidates were both arrayed against him, and felt that he was equal to the task of meeting and combating both, which he did on this occasion in the handsomest manner, and to the entire satisfaction of the people. His rejoinder came upon the sea of heads before him like the bursting of a thunder cloud, and with an electric awakening power which brought forth a long, hearty cheering and deafening shout from the highly excited throng. He seemed to swell in power and rise to grandeur as he witheringly denounced the *league* of the candidates against him, and declared his knowledge of the fact, and his ability and determination to defeat both of them. He had not a friend or supporter in the Hall, who did not feel a thrill of pride and pleasure while listening to his masterly vindication of the principles of his party. He is a champion that any party might feel proud of, and as a representative in the Congress of the United States from the Ashland District, or any other district, would do honor to his constituents and to his country. The friends of Mr. Harlan were highly delighted with his noble effort, and his opponents, judging from their lengthened faces, were equally satisfied that they had a foe who was altogether worthy of their steel. Their demagoguical prating about the South, slavery and Democracy, was handled without gloves, and their empty boastings that they alone are the true friends of Southern interests, were nakedly exposed and stripped of their flimsey tinsel. We have an abiding faith that the efforts and eminent talents of our gallant candidate will be properly appreciated by the voters of the District, and that he will be rewarded by an election in August.

Capt. Simms came next. He is an earnest speaker, and makes the best he can out of a bad cause. He spoke of the Opposition as being composed of the fragments of the dismembered American party, which he denounced in the unmeasured terms which had been meted out to that party from its organization, by the Democrats here and elsewhere. When he alluded to his former connection with the grand old Whig party, we thought he looked a little sheepish, and we are very sure he felt, as did his friends, humiliated. He soon, however, passed over this little unpleasant episode in his history, and proceeded to defend the cause of Democracy with might and main. His defense of the Administration against the charge of unparalleled extravagance in the expenditure and waste of the public revenue, was weak and unsatisfactory, and imparted but little light upon the subject; while his glowing eulogy of Mr. Buchanan was very like a strained effort, which fell coldly upon the ears of his auditory. Whilst upon the subject of Congressional intervention he was somewhat tender-footed; he was boisterous in his asseverations that the Democratic party stood alone true to the South, and that Kentucky should therefore, if true to herself, support that party, and the people of the Ashland District, particularly, should send him to Congress. The Captain, no doubt, thinks he would make a shining light at Washington, where he is very anxious to go, but if we mistake not, the people of this District will conclude, and so declare, in August, that they prefer the services of an other.

Mr. Trabue's speech was listened to as a sort of interlude, and afforded some amusement, seeming to have but little effect one way or another. His batteries were directed almost wholly at Mr. Harlan, whose shoulders are broad enough to ward off all such pigmy strokes, without receiving even a puncture, however slight. The crowd gave him a fair hearing, and seemed to enjoy the novelty of his position and some very funny things which he said with much zeal and earnestness. All felt that he was in the way, even though he be running in the interest of the Democracy, cutting off, as he does, the replies which have to be made after his time has expired. This, however, is of no moment to him, as the speeches or replies of the others have but little reference to him.

The discussion on Monday, attended as it was by a tremendous gathering of the people, was full of intense interest, and never have we seen so large a body together who listened with more respectful attention to the speakers. The Opposition have cause to be proud of their candidate, and will unhesitatingly give him a hearty and cordial support; and we know of no man in the District or State, who would reflect more credit upon his constituency, as a representative in Congress, than John M. Harlan.

DOUGLAS OR DEFEAT.—While some of the Democratic papers head their columns with the words "Douglas or Defeat," the Charleston *Mercury* declares that the result of the Democratic nominating Convention "will be the repudiation of Douglas and his insolent heresies, or the instant death of a party abandoning its cardinal principles." We are very willing to see the defeat of the Democracy brought about either way, caring very little whether so desirable a result shall be due to the nomination or repudiation of Douglas. If Judge Douglas is to be the rock on which the Democracy split, he will do more for the good of the country than we ever expected of him—and we make our grateful acknowledgements to him in advance.

☞We learn from the Tuscumbia (Ala.) *Democrat* that our young friend THOMAS STEELE has been invited to address the citizens of that place on the approaching anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. We congratulate the good people of Tuscumbia on the treat that is in store for them. Mr. Steele was formerly a citizen of Woodford county and has many relatives and friends in this part of Kentucky.

KEENON & CRUTCHER have received Godey's Lady's Book for July. It is an excellent number; call and get a copy before they are all gone. Price 25 cents.

Letter from Muhlenburg County.

PARADISE, KY., June 10, 1859.

Editor of Commonwealth:

DEAR SIR—The Opposition, I think, are gaining ground in the Green River country. Joshua F. Bell is considered altogether an over match for Magoffin in debate.

Capt. Jackson is too hard for Dr. S. O. Peyton. I hear that the Doctor says Jackson is too plain in debate, that he bears down too hard. The truth of the matter is this: the Doctor wants to defend the Administration, and also his own acts in Congress, but the gallant Captain is too well posted to let them pass unnoticed. But on every occasion when they meet in debate, he makes the Doctor come right up to the mark, and whenever the Doctor aims to dodge the issue he makes direct charges, and forces him to say yes or no The Doctor pleads guilty as charged, in a great many instances. The Doctor at the commencement of the canvass took a bold stand in favor of non intervention, but I learn of late that he tries to shift his ground; but whenever he does this, the Captain tells him plainly this is not the ground you took at the commencement of the canvass; you have changed your position; deny it if you dare; I can prove it, and if necessary I will do it.

This is rather plain dealing for the Doctor. He is not used to such, and therefore it goes very hard with him. But I must bring my letter to a close, which is much longer than I anticipated when I commenced writing. F.

Letter from Mayfield.

MAYFIELD, KY., 13 June, 1859.

Editor of Commonwealth—

The course of the Opposition is flourishing in this part of the State. Old Line Whigs by scores are falling into ranks, and the faith of Old Line Democrats is shaken. I heard one who had voted with the party for twenty years to day renounce his former allegiance, and declare in favor of the Opposition. It set some of the old unterrified almost on fire. Mark what I say, that even from Linn Boyd's District a tale will be told next August against the present Administration that will astonish their friends abroad. We are alive and at work here, and intend not to rest till August. *Bell will be the next Governor of Kentucky* B.

Letter from Caldwell County.

PRINCETON, KY., June 11, 1859.

Editor of Commonwealth:

DEAR SIR—The fires are burning brightly, and we are buoyant with the hope that Mr. BELL must succeed in spite of the odds against him. Your noble standard bearer, JNO. M. HARLAN, has the earnest desire for his success of his many friends and admirers in this portion of the State. Your friend, &c. M.

☞The Lebanon *Central Kentuckian* publishes the following:

From the Lebanon Democrat.

T. C. WOODS—*Sir:* The demonstrations made upon the public square yesterday morning induce me to believe that you expected an attack from me. *Gentlemen* are not in the habit of street fighting, and as there are at least fifteen of the most moral and intelligent citizens of this place willing to state publicly their convictions that I am at *least* your equal in every respect, you cannot refuse me, should I ask it, the satisfaction which is common in such cases.

By calling me a coward you leave the inference to be drawn that you are a brave man. Now, sir, in what way do you propose to show your bravery? It is cowardly to attempt to force me into a street fight I now put the following questions to you:

1. Will you withdraw the denunciatory language referred to?

2. If not, would you accept a challenge were I to give you one?

3. If not that, then will you meet me armed or unarmed, in some place where an encounter, should one ensue, would not involve other persons—you taking one friend along and I doing the same?

If the laws are to be broken you cannot, if you are a man of honor, desire me to render myself more liable than you do.

This is not to be construed into a threat or a challenge—for it is neither. Should you signify your willingness to fight a duel with me, I pledge you my honor, in connection with that of the friend who bears this note, not to use the confession against you under any circumstances.

I solicit a speedy answer.

JOSEPH ODELL.

SATURDAY MORNING, June 4, 1859.

MR. JOSEPH ODELL—*Sir:* Your note of date "Saturday morning, June 4, 1859," was not received by me until this afternoon about 7 o'clock, at the close of court. My card of which you complain has now been in print two days, and you have doutless availed yourself of that period of time to digest your note above referred to, but you demand of me a "speedy answer." I therefore respond to your note as follows. You ask me:

1. Will you withdraw the denunciatory language referred to?

Answer—I have complained that you, in the columns of your paper, have used malignant and offensive language towards me. I therefore cannot give you any response to this question until you respond to the following interrogatory:

Will you withdraw the offensive language of which I complain in my card, and disavow any design on your part to malign or injure me thereby?

Your second interrogatory is, "If not, would you accept a challenge were I to give you one?"

Answer—In response to this, I have to say that when you send me an unqualified challenge you will be answered.

You say your note "is not to be construed in to a threat or challenge, for it is neither." I do not therefore respond to it as such.

The above answer to your second question renders an answer to your third unnecessary.

My "willingness to fight a duel," or not, will be communicated to you when the occasion arises which may render it proper.

I disapprove of street encounters, and disavow any such purpose on my part, or that any such demonstrations were made by me.

In conclusion, I would suggest that, if a hostile meeting is the course to be chosen, we can each, by the mutual conference of friends, avoid the effect of local laws on that subject.

THOS. C. WOODS.

LEBANON, Saturday, 9 P. M., June 4, 1859.

The undersigned, mutual friends of T. C. Woods and Joseph Odell, with the desire to honorably adjust the unfortunate difficulty now existing between them, recommend and decide as follows: The offensive and denunciatory portion of the article of said Woods against said Odell in the last number of the Lebanon *Democrat* shall be withdrawn. And that Mr. Odell shall disclaim all intention of injuring the personal character of Mr. Woods in any article or articles he may have published in the Central *Kentuckian*, to which Mr. Woods has taken exception.

Given under our hands this June 6th, 1859.

U. GARTIN, SR.,
DANIEL EVERHART,
J. G. PHILLIPS,
L. H. NOBLE,
WM. T. KNOTT,
WM. PROCTOR M'ELROY

We hereby agree to abide by the decision of "mutual friends." THOMAS C. WOODS, JOSEPH ODELL.

In compliance with the above, I now withdraw the offensive language referred to in the Lebanon *Democrat* of last Friday.

THOS. C. WOODS.

I now disclaim all intention or desire to injure Mr. Woods' personal character in the articles to which he objected. JOSEPH ODELL.

June 9, 1859.

☞The Nashville *Banner* announces that our distinguished fellow citizen of Mississippi, Ex Governor H. S. Foote, was on Tuesday married to Mrs. Rachel D. Smiley, widow of the late R. G. Smiley, Esq., of that city. The happy pair left on the evening train for Vicksburg.

MOSAICS, *by the author of Salad for the Solitary.* This new and interesting book has just been received by KEENON & CRUTCHER; also, the "TRIUMPHS OF PAUL MORPHY." Supply yourselves.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Case of the Slave Barque Orion.

Our ship news reporter furnishes the following as the statement given by Lieutenants Dallas and Campbell, of the United States sloop-of-war Marion, relative to the barque Orion, captured on the coast of Africa on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade.

"The barque Orion sailed from New York on the 21st of January in charge of Capt. John E. Hanna. On the 5th of April Capt. Hanna was taken sick and being provoked by the neglect of the steward, he gave him to understand that the vessel was not at all right, and told him that if he (the steward) did not conduct himself properly he would put him on the beach on the arrival of the vessel at Shark's Point, Congo river. We have been led to believe that this was the first evidence any of the crew had of the vessel being engaged in any unlawful enterprise. The Orion arrived off Shark's Point on the 10th of April. Here she was detained by the English war steamer Triton, Lieut. Com. Burton Capt. Hanna protested against Lieut. Burton's course, but finding it of no avail he determined to allow Mr. Morgan, the first mate, to go to St. Paul de Loando for the purpose of reporting the case to the United States Consul at that port. Mr. M. left Shark's Point on the 18th of April. He was packed up by the U. S. sloop Marion, Commander Brent, on the 19th.

Mr Morgan made such a report of the detention of the Orion as determined Commander Brent to give the case his entire consideration. The Marion came to anchor about four miles from Shark's Point, and Commander Brent boarded the English steamer Triton. Of the conversation he had with Lieut. Burton we know nothing. Commander Brent, however, determined to give the Orion a thorough overhauling Lieuts. Whiting and Campbell were ordered to this duty, to report as to her probable intentions. These officers, after a strict and careful search, reported it as their belief that the Orion was not destined for legal trade. She had on board a large number of water casks, capable of containing about 20,000 gallons. Also a large quantity of rice, bread, hoop iron, medicines, two sets of coppers, and other articles used principally by slavers. April 21st, Commander Brent informed Capt. Hanna that he had concluded to seize the Orion and send her to the port of New York, to be given in charge of the U. S. marshal as an illegal trader. Lieuts. Dallas and Campbell, with a crew of fourteen men, were ordered on board. We sailed from Congo river April 25. Up to this time Capt. H. appeared to improve a little in health, and though it was evident he was suffering much from the effects of the climate and mental anxiety, we still had hope of his ultimate recovery. After we had been about fifteen days out, he fell into a rapid decline and died on the 25th of May, about half past 10 P. M. He was buried on the 26th at 8 A. M. The barques Arden and Emma Lincoln arrived and were detained off Shark's Point by Commander Brent. A few days before we sailed it was thought they would be sent home.

THE FAIR MEETING.—The Clarke County Fair Meeting held last Saturday, was well attended, and we were glad to notice the great interest taken in the preparations for the exhibition. The meeting elected their officers for the ensuing year, and made other arrangements for the coming Fair this Fall The Board of Directors will meet on Saturday next, to arrange a list of premiums and settle upon a time for the holding of the Fair. We give below the list of officers:

President—Wm. R. Duncan.

Vice Presidents—Harrison Thomson, of Clarke; Waller Chenault, of Madison; Wm. Warfield, of Fayette; J. N. Congleton, of Montgomery; George Bedford, of Bourbon.

Directors—Jas. T. Locknane, Thos. McDonald, B. F. Vanmeter, J. W. Hunt, J. N. Winn, Samuel D. Martin, Wm. R. Spar, Enoch Elkin, W. D. Sutherland, John W. Redmon, John Clinkinbeard, John W. Bean.

Recording Secretary—Will H. Winn.

Cor. Secretary—Jno. A. Williams.

[*Winchester Chronicle.*

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—Some of Dr. Buchanan's organs are vehemently urging investigations into the management of the Post offices, asserting that enormous plunderings are practiced by Poste masters.

There is something more than natural in this sudden virtue of the Administration. The leaders of the Locofoco party have not *just now* found out that roguery exists *in all* the departments of Government. They understand well enough the kind of machinery which has kept their party in power. But what does it mean? Is it to take the wind out of the sails of the next Congress, which intends to institute investigations, and create the impression that the Administration is anxious for reform? Or is it intended to victimize some more of Dr. Buchanan's friends, to make room for hungry aspirants? Or is it to gratify the revenge of some of the pets of the White House?

There is something in it—something more than plain honesty. When knaves preach reform, it is for some object.—*Philadelphia News.*

☞A telegraphic dispatch from Washington says that the grand jury of the District had found a true bill against Mr. Seaman, formerly superintendent of public printing, for malfeasance in office. The court has adjourned until December, and in the meantime process will be issued for the arrest of the accused.

☞The contract for carrying the mails between New Orleans and Key West, semi-monthly, has been re-let to the Southern Steamship Company. They are to receive $69,000, or $11,000 less than heretofore. The Company also agree to extend the trips to Havana, the post ages to be the only compensation.

☞The bank question is a prominent one in the Tennessee canvass, the Democrats declaring that "all banks are wrong," and that "every paper dollar issued by State authority is an unconstitutional dollar, and every legislator who votes for paper money violates his oath to support the Constitution of the United States."

☞The Opposition citizens of Richmond, [illegible]pose[illegible]ing Mr. Wm. L Goggin with a splendid carriage and span of horses, and to Mrs. Goggin a magnificent set of silver plate.

BANK ROBBERY.—We learn from the St. Joseph *Gazette* that the Platte Valley Bank at Nebraska City was robbed of 3,000 on the morning of the 31st ult. Two thousand dollars of the sum was in gold dollars A reward is offered for the thief.

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE THEM.—Mr. Pryor is leaving the *helm* of the sinking ship of Democracy:

It is announced in the Petersburg (Va.) papers that Mr. Roger A. Pryor of the Washington *States*, has again retired from the editorial chair, and intends practising his profession as a lawyer in that city.

☞The Bank of Kentucky, as directed by an act of the last General Assembly, have established a Branch of that institution at Columbus, in Hickman county. RICHARD E. COOK, is President, and *J. M. Moore*, and *J. L. Moore*, *J. M. Brummel*, and *T. M. Horne*, are Directors; *Wm. Owens. Jr.*, Cashier, and *J. M. Henderson*, Clerk.

☞We call attention to the special notice of Mr. C. A. CLARKE, telegraphist. When it is remembered that *he* has to pay *cash* for all dispatches, whether he is paid or not, it will not be thought unreasonable by those who ask credit, that a per centage should be added for the delay and trouble of collecting.

Down on the "Eastern shore" of Virginia, is an editor, who is also his own compositor and pressman, who makes occasional voyages along the coast to Norfolk as captain of the schooner Polly, who preaches on Sunday, teaches school on week days, and still finds time to take care of a wife and sixteen children.—*Exchange.*

Don't believe it. There never was so industrious a man in Virginia since the rescue of Capt. Smith, by an Indian squaw. We are willing to believe in rivers of rum and mountains of loaf sugar in the Old Dominion, but we can't endorse the above, no how.—*Cin. Times.*

☞DANIEL G. COLLIER, of Rockcastle, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the State Senate from the twenty-fifth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Whitley, Laurel, Knox, and Rockcastle.

For the Commonwealth.

Mary Belle.

Sweet Mary Belle! list while I tell
The love that fills my heart,
For her, the darling little elf,
The flower so free from art.

Dear Mary Belle! I love her more
Than sunshine loves the flowers,
More than the blossoms love the dew
That falls in twilight hours.

Her face is fair, her form is light—
As agile as a fawn,
Her voice is sweeter than the lark's
That greets the early dawn.

I love to see her laughing eyes,
So sweet their glances dart—
There's danger in those witching eyes—
I feel it in my heart.

They'll turn the head of many a youth,
With heart as weak as mine,
And make him rave in rapturous strains
About their "light divine."

I love to hear her gushing laugh,
So bird-like in its sound,
I love to hear her fairy feet
Trip lightly 'round and 'round.

I love to hear her silvery voice,
In carols soft and low,
When "Gentle Annie" is the theme
How sweet the numbers flow.

When first I listened to her song,
And caught the inspiring strain,
Sweet dreamings of the "spirit land"
Came stealing o'er my brain.

Dreams of a brighter, purer clime,
Where sin can never come,
Where men and seraphs live and love,
And flowers immortal bloom.

Oh! would that I were well and strong,
Just as I used to be,
With heart as blithe as any bird
That sported—wild and free.

Then would I whisper in her ear,
And tell her how I love her,
And vow there's none beneath the sun
That I admire above her.

Then might I press her blooming cheek—
So bright with blushing treasure—
Then might I kiss her rosy lips,
And taste of heavenly pleasure.

But Mary Belle, sweet Mary Belle!
My feeble words can never tell
The love that makes my bosom swell,
And in my heart doth ever dwell,
For thee, the girl I love so well!

MILTON.

HILLSIDE, Shelby county, Ky., March 31st, 1859.

A MAN WITH TWO PAIR OF EYES.—A new wonder has been discovered in New York, in the person of a man named Karl Saul, who, it is asserted, has *four eyes!* He has one pair in the usual place and another in the back of his head. A correspondent of the *Evening Post*, who enjoys the acquaintance of the individual, says that "both sets of eyes are perfect, and he sees backwards and forwards at the same time, with equal ease, comprehending at a glance every thing within the range of his vision either way. The objects which he simultaneously beholds he will describe with wonderful accuracy. Indeed, he is remarkable for his descriptive powers. Mr. Saul is a man of extreme diffidence and, the peculiarity of his visual construction has been carefully concealed, and has heretofore [illegible] only to some of hi[illegible] back of the head is qu[illegible] which effectually conce[illegible] the larg[illegible] are generally protected by a bandage. As if the above is not wonderful enough, the correspondent of the *Post* makes the following wonderful statement: "He is highly intelligent and social in his habits, and owns considerable property, which he has accumulated by honest industry."

PAYING OFF THE FRIGATE MINNESOTA AT BOSTON.—The crew of the frigate Minnesota, numbering about 600, were paid off yesterday, the amount required being over $165,000, in sums varying from $200 to $500. The gates were closed, and none but those connected with the yard were allowed to enter until the men were paid off. The crowds outside the walls was large. The streets were flanked with hacks and boarding house runners. Several philanthropic individuals were inside the yard, and as the sailors entered imparted wise counsel and encouraging words to save them from the pit falls which surround them—The crew as a whole are a noble set of fellows. John Boles, one of their number, lost the use of his right hand in practicing with the guns and his shipmates contributed $475 to his relief. Another named George Cummingham, now at the Chelsea Hospital, under treatment for an ulcerated leg, was presented with a purse of $200 from the firemen's gang.—*Boston Daily Advertiser, June 11.*

SHOOTING AND CUTTING AFFRAY AT LIBERTY, KY.—One of the Adams' Express messengers on the Covington & Lexington Railroad, informs us that Wm. Owsley, nephew of ex-Governor Owsley of Kentucky, attempted to arrest a man at Liberty, Ky., day before yesterday, and being resisted with arms, he killed one of his assailants, and wounded several others, and was himself badly wounded with a bowie knife. Mr. Owsley was a Deputy Sheriff. No further particulars were learned by our informant.—*Cin. Com.*

☞The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says there is but one paper in Indiana that advocates a Congressional slave code for the Territories, the Vevay *News*, and that the Louisville *Courier* copies this certain sheet as an expression of Northern sentiment. From this sneer of the Buchanan office holder who conducts the *Enquirer* the South may see how much sympathy it can expect from Northern Democracy in the preservation of its constitutional rights.—*Lou. Jour.*

DECLINED.—Mr. T. W. BROWN has declined the nomination tendered to him by the County Convention. We regret that his services cannot be procured in the Legislature, yet considering his law partner is in the [illegible] to send him to the H[illegible] taking him, for the ti[illegible], entirely from his professional business, we feel that he has only acted as he should, and to require of him to take the place is asking more than is reasonable or just.—*Shelby News.*

FINED FOR SELLING HOOP SKIRTS.—At the late term of the Circuit Court of Lawrence county, Mississippi, Edward Langsford was indicted for selling a hoop skirt to a slave, without permission, and fined one hundred dollars and cost of suit.—*Exchange.*

It would be well to fine the women who wear them for they are public nuisances.

LAST WORDS OF A HERO.—The Piedmontese papers state that Colonel Morelli, after being seriously wounded, wrote to his wife the following lines: "I am covered with glory and with wounds; I have, I feel, only a few minutes to live, but I wish that my last thought should be for you and for my country."

The Hon. Edward L. Keyes, of Massachusetts, died, June 6th, at his residence in Boston, after two years of hopeless insanity. He had been a prominent man in the State—a member of both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature, and of the Executive council. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1833, besides filling other public positions.

☞THEOPHILUS T. GARRARD, of Clay, was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this (the Sixth) District, by the Convention held at Manchester on Monday last.—*Mountain Democrat*, 16*th.*

☞Mr. CURRAN P. RAY, of Ballard county, is the Opposition candidate for the Legislature in the counties of Ballard and McCracken.

☞Mr. Wm. D. Underwood, formerly a resident of Murfreesboro', but recently of Sumpterville, Ala., died at Bay Port, Florida, on the 29th ult., of consumption.

☞Mr. L. D. HUSBANDS is the Democratic candidate for the Legislature from the counties of Ballard and McCracken.

☞At the recent municipal election in New Orleans, the Opposition candidate for comptroller had about 2,000 majority.

"I say Pete, some know-nothing stole half of my pig last night?" "How do you know it was a know-nothing, Bill?" "Because if he had been a locofoco he'd have taken all of it."

Comment is unnecessary.

COURT OF APPEALS.

MONDAY, June 13, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED

Eddy's heirs v Smith's ex'rs, Henry; reversed.
Howard's heirs v Howard, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.
Lillard v Watts, Anderson; affirmed.
Huffman v Rout, Anderson; affirmed
Kyle v Taylor, Mercer; reversed
Lawell, Jackson & Co. v Norton, Estill; reversed.
Maramon's adm'r v Maramon, Bullitt; reversed.
Phillips v Isaacs, Jefferson; affirmed as a delay case.

ORDERS

Settle v Driskell, Anderson; motion to dismiss overruled.
Louisville v Lyon, Lou. Ch'y; judgment corrected for damages.
Hutchins v Bradford, Mason; dismissed per agreement filed.
Clark v Maysville, Mason;
Taylor v Kelly & Co., Mason;
McCullough v McKay, Mason;
Wood v Lutrell, Mason;
Hord et al v Waugh et al, Mason;
Bridges v Dedwick's adm'r, Mason;
Chiles v Drake, Mason—were argued.

TUESDAY, June 14, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Taylor v Kelley & Co., Mason; affirmed.
Shouse v Utterback, Woodford; affirmed.
Ford v Talbott, Bourbon; affirmed.
Judy v Hutching's adm'r, Bourbon; affirmed.
Tribble v Boone, Bath; affirmed.
Maddox et al v Graham et al, Mason; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Jno. E. Hamilton Esq., of Covington, admitted attorney in this court.
Fleming v Fleming, Fleming; plea of limitation filed.
Harvey v Payne, Bracken; continued.
Durant v Gabby, Mason;
Nelson v Sharp, Mason;
Clark v Curtis, Mason;
Chinn v Mitchell, Mason;
Rigg v Maltby et al, Bracken;
Huston v Huston's adm'r, Bracken—were argued.

WEDNESDAY, June 15, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Bunton v Bunton, Anderson, affirmed.
McBrayer v Terry, Anderson; reversed in part and affirmed in part.
Houston v Houston's adm'r, Bracken; reversed.
Louisville v Armstrong, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed
Riggs v Maltby & Co., Bracken; affirmed.

ORDERS.

John Preston, Esq., of Louisville, admitted attorney in this court.
Sneed v Coffey's ex'rs, Casey; cross appeal granted.
Forbes v Bradshaw, Edmonson; death of appellant suggested and motion to revive.
Hudson v Burdett, Garrard;
Green v Hackley, Garrard;
Yantis v Engleman, Boyle;
Crawford v McGinnis, Boyle—were argued.
Pond et al v Doneghy et al, Boyle; was argued in part by Dunlap for appellee and Burton for appellant.

THURSDAY, June 16, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Durant et al v Gabby, Mason; affirmed
Clarke v Curtis, Mason; reversed.
Nelson v Sharpe, Mason; affirmed.
C[illegible] v Mitchell, Mason; affirmed.
[illegible] M[illegible] Mason; affirmed.
[illegible] m'r, Mason; reversed.
[illegible] v McKay et al, Mason; reversed
Wood v Lutrell, Mason; reversed.
Green v Hackley, Garrard; reversed.

ORDERS.

Jacoby et al v Nahm, Leiber & Bro, Lou. Ch'y; rehearing granted.
Letton & Wife v Young & Wife, Bourbon; suspension continued.
Cook v Brandeis & Crawford, Lou. Ch'y; same order.
Moseley v Moseley, Mercer; same order.
Lawell, Jackson & Co. v Norton, Estill; leave to withdraw map.
McDonald v Cowgill, Fulton Eq. & Cr.; appeal dismissed for failure to file record.
Commonwealth v Ray, Garrard; petition for modification filed.
Chrismas v Russell, Jefferson; affidavit filed and motion for rule against appellants attorneys for costs.
Hobbs v King, Lincoln;
Carson v Carson, Lincoln;
Middleton v Nailor, Lincoln;
Sneed v Coffey's ex'ors, Casey; were argued.
Pond v Doneghy, Boyle; argument continued by Harlan for appellee.

FRIDAY, June 17, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Hudson v Burdett, Garrard; affirmed.
Carson v Carson, Lincoln; affirmed.
Middleton v Naylor, Lincoln; reversed.
Kinniard v Kinniard, Madison; affirmed.
Massie v Griffin, Anderson; reversed.

ORDERS.

Commonwealth v Ray et al, Garrard; opinion modified.
Batterton v Baker, Bourbon; revived, warning order and attorney appointed for non residents.
Vince v Hoover, Jessamine;
Bradley v Wilmore, Jessamine;
Hill v Steel et al, Jessamine;
Booker v Lawson et al, Clinton;
Shy's ex'r v Shy's legatees, Lincoln; were argued.
Pond et al v Doneghy et al, Boyle; argument concluded by Lindsey for appellants.

SATURDAY, June 18, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Bradley v Wilmore, Jessamine; affirmed
Vince v Hoover, Jessamine; affirmed.
Hall v McLeod, Bourbon; affirmed.
Bristow v Williams et al, Bourbon; affimed.
Coppage's adm'r v Bristow et al, Bourbon; affirmed.
Garrard v Nuttall, Franklin; affirmed.
Yantis v Engleman, Boyle; affirmed.
Booker v Lawson et al, Clinton; affirmed.

ORDERS

Chrismas v Russell, Jefferson; motion overruled.
Jones v Weis, Greenup;
Patton v Stedman, Maynard, & Co., Greenup;
White & Co. v Gartrell, Greenup;
Wurts, Jones & Co. v Hensley, Carter;
Stigall et al v Wilkerson's ex'r, Lincoln—were argued.
Danville, Lancaster & Nicholasville Turnpike Co. v Stewart, Lincoln; argued by Fox for appellants.

☞John M. Harlan, William E. Simms and S. F. J. Trabue, candidates for Congress, will address the people of the Eighth Congressional District at the following times and places:

Sim Griffin's, Scott county, Tuesday, June 21
Robinson's, on Big Eagle, Scott county, Wednesday, June 22.
Turkey Foot, Scott county, Thursday, June 23.
Lee's Lick, Harrison county, Friday, June 24.
Colemansville, Harrison county, Saturday, June 25.

Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock each day. Other appointments will be made in due time in the different counties.

☞Gen. Lucius Desha, of Harrison county, has resigned his situation as a Director of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company.

☞Thirty-three shares of Bank of Kentucky Stock sold at $121½ in Philadelphia on Tuesday.

☞JOHN F. YOUNG, of Laurel, is the Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the counties of Laurel and Rockcastle.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's mother, near Winchester, Ky., on the 9th inst., by Rev. Mr. Dearborn, Mr. JAMES F. ROBINSON, Jr., of Georgetown, to Miss MOLLIE WHEELER, daughter of the late Samuel Wheeler, of Clarke.

DIED.

In Lexington, on Thursday, the 16th inst., Mr WM. P. DAY, about 50 years of age.

$2,000 Per Year! Honorable Business!

AGENTS WANTED, LOCAL OR TRAVELING, IN every Town and County in the Union, to engage in the sale of New Articles, (Patent,) of utility, beauty and novelty, demanded in every family, office, store and manufactory, affording *large* profits and quick sale. No humbug, or medicine, and no bonus for patent right. Books of description, terms, references and notices mailed on application, with three cent stamp, to

WILBUR, SMITH & CO.,
36 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 21, 1859—2m.

THE KENTUCKY HARVESTER,
A Combined Reaper & Mower.

THE GREAT POPULARITY OF THIS REAPER THROUGHOUT THE WEST AND SOUTH, where it is more generally known and used than any other, makes it unnecessary to do more than state, for the information of those unacquainted with it, a few of its most prominent advantages.

This Machine in every essential part is constructed of Wrought Iron and Steel.

It has no equal in lightness of draft, durability, strength and simplicity.

It can be changed from a Reaper to a Mower in five minutes. The cutters can be raised or lowered at pleasure by the driver while in motion, without stopping his team.

It will cut as low as *one inch or as high as twenty-two inches.*

Every Machine is put together at the Factory, and operated with the cutters in by steam, which insures their perfect working when put together in the harvest field.

Over one thousand of these Harvesters were sold and used last harvest, and in no instance has a failure occurred or a Machine been returned.

Two Thousand now Building for the Harvest of 1859!

WE WARRANT EVERY MACHINE!

☞All orders and letters promptly responded to.

☞For further particulars and recommendations, we refer to our Reaper Circular, which will be forwarded on application to us or any of our Agents.

Price of Complete Machine at Louisville, Ky., $150.

MILLER, WINGATE & CO., Manufacturers, Louisville, Kentucky.

March 22, 1859–t June 15.

PROSPECTUS.

THE CAMPAIGN FOR 1859.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF MANY INFLUENTIAL AND INTELLIGENT GENTLEMEN, I HAVE DEtermined to publish a campaign paper on the plan of that published at the "*Commonwealth Office*" in the campaign of 1840.

The paper will be devoted to the serious discussion of the topics in issue between the friends and opponents of the present Federal Administration. It will take bold and strong ground against the disunion, sectional, and disorganizing tendencies of the Democratic and Republican parties; against Federal dictation and interference in elections; against the use of Executive patronage and favor for the purposes of corruption; against the passage of a bankrupt law applicable to Banks and Railroads, as recommended by Mr. Buchanan; against taking the power of declaring war from Congress and lodging it in the hands of the President; and lastly, against the extravagance and profligacy of the Administration, and in favor of the exclusion of foreign paupers and felons from our country.

The paper will contain all the *documentary evidence* necessary to sustain the indictment preferred against the Administration by the Opposition Convention at Louisville, and to convict the Democratic party of a shameless expenditure and waste of the public money. It will earnestly advocate the election of the Opposition Ticket, and will endeavor to inculcate a sound, national and patriotic sentiment.

I hope to be able to publish such a paper as will be indispensable to every Opposition Candidate in the State, and one which every conservative American citizen and true Kentuckian will feel interest in reading.

THE CAMPAIGN will be published in pamphlet form, weekly, each number containing sixteen royal octavo pages, in large plain print. It will be commenced the first week in April and continued until the election in August.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For one copy, for the whole time, in advance,	50
For twelve copies, to one address, in advance,	$5 00
For twenty-five copies, to one address, in advance,	10 00
For fifty copies, to one address, in advance,	19 00

☞Remittances may be made by mail at my risk.

A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Kentucky.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS. LYONS,
AGENT FOR
Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine,
Has just received a lot of SPRING BONNETS at her
Fancy Store on St. Clair Street.
April 15, 1859–tf.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Rare Inducement to Cash Buyers
AT PAGE, GAINES & PAGE.

We will hereafter take off for CASH for all amounts exceeding $5 00 5 per cent. on Dry Goods and Queensware purchased from us. Those seeking bargains will find it to their advantage to examine our stock. Goods low, with the additional advantage of 5 per cent. off for Cash.

We are now in receipt of our usual large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, with the addition of an unusual large assortment of French and Granite Queensware, Pressed, Cut and Bohemian Glass; also, a nice assortment of Parian Marble Ware. We are now able to supply our customers with French China, Plain and Gilt Band, by the piece or by the set.

April 6, 1859.

Telegraphic.

On and after June 15, 1859, the cash will be required for all Telegraphic Messages. Otherwise, ten per cent. will be added for collection.

The credit system for Dispatches has long been a source of great annoyance. Necessity compels the Company to adopt this rule.

By order of the Superintendent.

C. A. CLARKE, *Agent.*

June 15, 1859—tf.

To the Voters of Kentucky.

I am a candidate for re-election as Auditor of Public Accounts. My past official conduct is the only guaranty that I can offer for the future.

Sept. 15, 1858—te. THO. S. PAGE.

All the papers in Kentucky will publish the above until the election and send bill to T. S. P.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞These Machines are now justly admitted to be the best in use for Family Sewing, making a new, strong, and elastic stitch, which will NOT rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut. Circulars sent on application by letter.

☞**Office in the Mansion House, Frankfort, Ky., 3d door from the corner on St. Clair st.**

JOHN OSMOND, *Agent.*

March 30, '59—w&tw3m.

H. WHITTINGHAM,
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICAL AGENT,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

Continues to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the best terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets.

November 24, 1858.

Expedition to Liberia.

The Kentucky State Colonization Society will send emigrants from Kentucky to Liberia on the 25th of October, 1859. Free colored persons residing in Kentucky will receive the aid of the State appropriation to move to Liberia for settlement there upon application to the Agent of the Society. Those persons in the State who intend sending emancipated slaves to Liberia in the Fall expedition will give notice of their intention to the Agent of the Society. Address Rev. A. M. COWAN, Agent, Frankfort, Ky. [June 10, 1859.

Woodford Agency for "The Commonwealth" and "The Kentucky Farmer."

C. O. SMITHER, ESQ., of Versailles, is our regularly authorized agent to receive and receipt for all accounts due us in Woodford county for the "Commonwealth," or for job work. All who are indebted to us in Woodford will confer a favor on us by making payment to him.

Mr. S. is also agent for the "Kentucky Farmer," and all who wish to take it will please hand the money to him.

He will also receive orders for job work for us; and all work ordered through his agency will be promptly and neatly done, and on as reasonable terms as such work can be done by any office in the State.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN RODMAN, as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the next Legislature.

Feb. 28, 1859—te.

☞J. C. COLEMAN, (the present coroner,) is a candidate for re election in August.

June 11, 1859.

18th B. Monroe.

The 18th volume of Ben. Monroe's Reports just published and for sale at this office Price $5, or when sent by mail *fifty cents* additional fo postage.

EDGAR KEENON. JOHN N. CRUTCHER

KEENON & CRUTCHER,
SUCCESSORS TO
Morris & Hampton and H. Evans & Co.,
Main street, third door from St. Clair,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Boots,
Shoes,
Hats,
Caps, and
Straw Goods.
—ALSO—
MISCELLANEOUS & SCHOOL BOOKS,
Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors and Scissors,
Port Monaies,
Hair and Cloth Brushes,
Perfumery, &c., &c.

The public is respectfully requested to call and examine our stock of goods.

☞A liberal discount made to teachers.

April 1, 1859—tf.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical Skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, Disease of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* [June 6, 1859—wly.

ESTILL SPRINGS.

THIS popular and delightful Watering Place will be again opened to the public

On the 10th day of May next,

Under the management of the subscriber, who pledges his renewed exertions to make it as agreeable to visiters as any place of resort in the United States. The entire establishment was refitted and refurnished last year with entirely NEW FURNITURE throughout; and he is confident in the assertion (and for the truth he refers to all who visited Estill during the last season) that it is now one of the neatest, most comfortable, and agreeable Summer Houses to be found anywhere.

For the purpose of ensuring the comfort and pleasure of his guests during the season, he has secured the services of the most competent assistants, who, in connection with himself, will devote special attention to all who may visit the establishment. Promises are as easily violated as made, and he will not, therefore, resort to them further than to say, that having purchased the Estill Springs with a view of making them a "*permanent institution*" of the West, it will be his interest, as it will be his pleasure, to make them in all respects acceptable to the public, and the favorite summer resort of the people of the West and South.

Referring with confidence to all who visited Estill during the last season, as to the manner in which the establishment is conducted, he respectfully invites all who seek health or pleasure to visit him during the approaching season.

An Excellent Turnpike Road

Is now completed from Lexington to the Springs, and a daily line of Stages runs between the places. Arrangements have been made by which persons leaving Cincinnati or Louisville in the morning trains will be enabled, by Stage connection at Lexington, to reach the Springs in time for supper the same evening. Such facilities for reaching the Springs have never heretofore existed.

SIDNEY M. BARNES.

May 2, 1859—2m.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, the farm on which the late James McQuiddy resided,

On Thursday, 1st of September, 1859,

containing 539 acres, and situated in Anderson county, on the Kentucky river, about six miles above Frankfort. Said farm is all under fence, with about 250 acres in a high state of cultivation, and about 250 acres well set in grass. There is a comfortable Frame Dwelling upon the premises, large enough for a numerous family, with Barn, Stock Sheds, etc. It is also well watered, and is considered unsurpassed for the healthfulness of its location. A turnpike is now in contemplation which, when completed, will run near said farm. Further particulars can be had by applying to the undersigned on the premises, or to W. H. Ballard near Shelbyville, Ky.

Terms of Sale—One-fourth *Cash*, the remainder in three equal annual payments.

May 23, 1859. R. I. McQUIDDY.

☞Louisville *Journal* and *Courier* insert *weekly* to amount of $4 each and send bills to me at Lawrenceburg, Ky. R. I. M.

EMINENCE COLLEGE.

THE Commencement Exercises of EMINENCE COLLEGE will be held on the

21st, 22d and 23d days of June.

Examinations during the days. Exhibitions of the Literary Societies on the 1st and 2d nights, and a **Musical Soiree** the 3d night.

On the 23d **Elder W. T. Moore**, of Frankfort, will deliver an Address

Subject—*The Utilitarian Tendencies of the Present Age and the Remedy.* [June 17—w&tw1t.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,

FOR SALE

AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, 2 vols. Price - - - - - $12 00

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY, 1 vol. Price, - - - - - 5 00

DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 1 vol. Price, - - - - - 3 00

GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HERNDON, 1 vol. Price, - - - - - 3 00

THE GENERAL ACTS of Session 1855 and 1856—in Phamphlet form. Price - 1 00

B. MONROE'S REPORTS—The 15th, 16th & 17th vols. of Ben. Monroe's Reports. $5 per volume.

LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES, 1 vol. Price, - - - - - 3 00

HON. GEO. ROBERTSON'S SPEECH—"*The American Party, its Principles, its Objects, and its Hopes.*" Pamphlet. Price—10 cts.

HON. GARRETT DAVIS' SPEECHES. Pamphlet. Price—5 cts.

BLANKS,

BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds Price—60 cts per quire.

JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXECUTIONS. Price—60 cts per quire.

CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICE'S, REPLEVIN BONDS &c. Price—60 cts per quire.

SHERIFF'S REPLEVIN BONDS. Price—60 cts per quire.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS. Price—60 cts per quire.

BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, a Frankfort, and Farmers' Bank of Kentucky.—Price—$1 per quire.

BLANK DEEDS. Price—$1 per quire.

☞ Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the *Cash;* and if desired to be forwarded by mail, *the postage will be pre-paid* upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859–tf.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, Kentucky,

WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair st., four door from the Bridge. [Jan. 3, 1859 tf.

ROB'T J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.

☞ OFFICE on Short street between Limestone and Upper streets. [May 23, 1856—tf.

T. WALL. JOHN W. FINNELL.

WALL & FINNELL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
COVINGTON, KY.

OFFICE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE SOUTH END CITY HALL W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell, Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals, Frankfort. May 3, 1852—tf.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's Telegraph Office,

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.
Oct. 28, 1853.

S. D. MORRIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.,

WILL practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.
☞ Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office.
Feb. 20, 1857—w&twby.

J. H. KINKEAD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
☞ Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office
May 6, 1857—tf.

BENJAMIN MONROE. JAMES MONROE.

B. & J. MONROE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

☞ JAMES MONROE will attend to the collection of claims in central Kentucky: also, to the investigation of titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents and others. [April 9, 1856—tf.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.

REFER TO
Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Gov. L. W. POWELL, Hon. JAMES HARLAN, } Frankfort, Ky.
TAYLOR, TURNER & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.
G. H. MONSARRAT & Co., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
W. TANNER, Louisville, Ky.
July 23, 1853—bv.

G. W. CRADDOCK. CHARLES F. CRADDOCK.

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on Saint Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in copartnership in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [Jan. 5, 1858–tf.

M. D. M'HENRY. W. H. M'HENRY.

M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,
ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,
DES MOINES, IOWA,

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the United States District Court.

They have also established a General Agency for the transaction of all manner of business connected with Land Titles.

They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell Lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the best securities.

They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Territories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that country is offered.

The Senior partner having been engaged extensively in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they will be able to render a satisfactory account of all business entrusted to them.

They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Lands on Commission, upon a careful investigation of Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can find desirable farms and city property for sale, by calling on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of Third street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
March 11, 1857—tf.

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

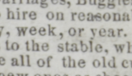
WILL practice Law in the Court f Appeals' in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of Debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

Always at home, every communication will have his attention on the same day received, and will be promptly answered, and thus his clients kep always advised of their affairs. And having determined to have all his briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed, and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how his duty has been performed.

He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.

☞ Office, "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1856—bv.

New Livery and Sale Stable.



M. B. & W. J. CHINN, have purchased of W. R. LINK his Livery Stable, and intend keeping a No. 1 Livery and Sale Stable. Will always keep Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Saddle Horses, &c., &c., to hire on reasonable terms. Will keep horses by the day, week, or year. They have also made large additions to the stable, which will enable them to accommodate all of the old customers of the stable, and as many new ones as choose to favor them with their patronage. They hope, by strict attention to business, and honorable dealing, to merit and receive a large ortion of the patronage of the community
Dec 13 1858–w&tw tf. M. B. & W. J. CHINN.

W. H. KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

NEW FIRM.

W. H. KEENE. EDWARD HENSLEY.

W. H. KEENE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, AND ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
FRANKFORT, KY.

All accounts due 1st of January, May, and Septembe interest charged after maturity.

JANUARY 3, 1859.

GROCERIES, &c.

Old Government Java and Prime Rio Coffee;
Golden Syrup, Sugar House and Plantation Molasses;
German Castile and Rosin Soap;
Tallow, Star and Sperm Candles;
Mackerel, in assorted packages;
Hams, plain and canvassed;
Sides, clear and ribbed;
Shoulders, Dried Beef and Tongues;
Prime Country Lard;
Flour, Meal and Salt;
Nails, (all sizes,) Shovels and Spades, best brands;
Green and Black Tea;
Tennent's Pale Ale;
Tobacco and Cigars, every variety of brand;
Old Brandies, Whisky & Wine, in bottles or on draft;

Agricultural Implements of all Kinds;

Paints, Oils, Turpentine and Tar;
Blasting and Rifle Powder;
Sauces, Extracts, Pickles and Table Oil.

Paints, Oil and Varnish.

100 KEGS Lindenberger & Co.'s White Lead;
25 boxes Crome Green;
25 boxes Crome Yellow;
50 kegs Zinc White;
100 lbs. Red Lead;
1 bbl. English Lamp Black;
3 cases American Vermillion;
15 gallons Japan Varnish;
15 gallons Demar Varnish;
15 gallons Copal Varnish;
1 bbl. Best Linseed Oil;
1 bbl. Turpentine, with full assortment of Brushes of all kinds at
April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO'S.

30 BASKETS Champaign;
30 boxes Claret;
1,000 bottles Madeira and Sherry;
1,000 bottles Brandy and Whisky, in store and for sale by W. H. KEENE & CO.
April 25, 1859.

25 BBLS. Utica Lime
25 bbls. Cement, just received per "Dove," and for sale by W. H. KEENE & CO.
April 25, 1859

3 CASES Sardines;
5 cases Fresh Peaches;
5 cases Pine Apples;
5 cases Pickled Oysters;
5 cases Spiced Oysters, just received and for sale b W. H. KEENE & CO.
April 25, 1859.

50 BOXES Pearl Starch;
50 boxes Star Candles;
24 boxes Tallow Candles;
30 boxes Rosin Soap;
30 boxes German Soap, and for sale by
April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.

100 EXTRA Canvass Hams;
100 Extra Small Sides;
100 Extra Small Shoulders;
50 kegs Country Lard;
100 pieces Extra Dried Beef;
2 dozen Large Beef Tongues, just received by Steamboat "Dove," and for sale by
April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.

5 QUARTER bbls. Elegant Mackrel;
25 kits assorted No. 1 Mackrel, and in store with
April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.

10,000 MORE of those Fine Cigars, just received at W. H. KEENE & CO.'S.
April 25, 1859.

20 BBLS. 3 year Old Whisky, at $2 per gallon, made by D. Swigert, and for sale by
April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.

DIAMOND ISLAND FOR SALE.

THIS Island is situated in Henderson county, Ky., 13 miles below the city of Henderson, and 25 miles below Evansville, Ind., and owing to the circuitous course of the river, is only about 12 miles from each place by land. It contains upwards of 1,200 acres, and is surrounded by water at all seasons of the year. Not owning sufficient force to work this property up to its capacity, and without the means of buying, I have determined to sell it, and in doing so an opportunity for pleasant and profitable farming and planting is offered that the WORLD IS CHALLENGED TO EQUAL.

At least 1,000 acres of this Island is of the strongest alluvial, hardly equaled and not surpassed, by the best. It will produce from 70 to 100 bushels of corn, and from 1,200 to 1,800 pounds of tobacco to the acre, year after year, without change or rest, besides the heaviest crops of everything else produced in the climate, requiring strong soil. I have a small young orchard of peach and apple trees, a part of which will be bearing next year, and it is believed that, on account of the surrounding water, this crop will never fail. I have cleared and under strong fence about 200 acres, and have deadened, now nearly dry enough to burn, about 300 acres more. On the farm there are about 800 panels of plank fence, stable room for 100 head of horses, mules or cattle, with plain, comfortable buildings for overseer and negroes, smoke-house, cistern, &c.

This property is well adapted to the raising of mules, cattle, and hogs, as the natural grasses are very fine, lasting from 8 to 9 months of the year; besides, during winter affording grazing equal to the best rye pasture. I have had on it for the past 2 years from 50 to 90 mules and horses, from 90 to 150 cattle, and have raised annually from 100 to 150 hogs, all of which have gotten their subsistence mainly in the woods. Stock are, by the surrounding waters, prevented from leaving the Island, and the stock of others in the surrounding country are for the same reason prevented from going to it. With 800 acres in cultivation all the stock necessary (and a surplus if desired) for the working and maintainance of the property may be raised upon it, making it necessary to buy only farm tools and negro clothing to work and carry on the farm. I have high land sufficient to protect a large amount of stock, in any flood ever known on the Ohio river. If in the course of years to come, the proprietor of this property should get it all or nearly all in cultivation, he would only then require stable and lots sufficient for his work stock, dispensing with fencing entirely.

From the cultivation of corn and tobacco alone from five to eight hundred dollars to the hand annually may be made by selling in the usual way in the home market; but with the advantages for raising stock, to use the slop, and with the large leafy tobacco grown upon this land, so very suitable for strips, if the proprietor would distill his corn and stem his tobacco, the profits would be greatly increased.

Upon this Island negro property is comparatively safe, as there can be no going or coming without permission, and negroes are free from the bad example of other negroes or the bad advice of white men.

By some one of the numerous packets passing this property, persons may at trifling expense go to or from it at almost any hour they may desire.

For the truth of the main facts stated above, I would refer to the Hon. Archibald Dixon or Col. D. R. Burbank, who are both well acquainted with this property and are experienced in Ohio river bottom farming.

For terms and particulars, apply to myself at this place, either by mail or otherwise, or to A. A. GARDON, President of Southern Bank of Kentucky, Louisville.
GEO. M. PRIEST.
Henderson, Ky., April 8, 1859–3m*.

THE MANSION HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, in consequence of the death of his son-in law, (who was his principal assistant,) and his own advancing age, is desirous of selling the Mansion House Hotel in Frankfort, Ky.

This Hotel is large and commodious, containing about 100 rooms. It is completely furnished in all its departments, and is located in the centre of business, being only 200 yards from the State Capitol. The house and furniture will be sold together.

As it is presumed that no person will purchase the property without inspecting the same, the proprietor respectfully invites all who may be desirous of purchasing to give him a call. The terms of sale will be as liberal as almost any purchaser may desire.
Dec. 3, 1858–tf. BEN. LUCKETT.

*** The Louisville Journal, Democrat, and Courier, each insert to amount of $1 50 in Weekly paper—send one paper to advertiser—and charge this office.

PHOENIX FOUNDRY

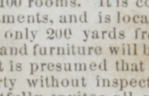
TENTH ST. BETWEEN MAIN AND CANAL,
OFFICE NORTH SIDE MAIN STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH.

WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent, Manufacturer of Steam Engines and Machinery for Saw or Grist Mills, Coal Mines, &c., &c., Cranks, Gudgeons, Rag Irons, Saw Slides, Carriage Segments, Cotton Gin Segments, and Pinions, Car Wheels, Grate Bars, Mill Spindles, Mill Dogs and Stirrups, always on hand.

Hotchkiss' Reaction Water Wheels
or Grist or Saw Mills.

A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearing &c. Castings made at the shortest notice.
WM. H. GRAINGER, *Agent.*
January 17, 1859–tf. Louisville, Ky.

BOOK BINDING.



A. C. Keenon informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.
☞ CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.
☞ BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.
☞ Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's La Office. Frankfort, July 31, 1847–773–tf

For Rent.

A LARGE TWO-STORY HOUSE, IN SOUTH FRANKFORT, with all necessary out buildings, with two acres of ground attached—one acre in blue grass and clover.
For further particulars inquire of DANIEL EPPERSON, residence next door to Meriwether's Hotel, Frankfort, Ky. [Sept. 29, 1858—tf.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL RAILROAD

COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON DIVISION
NOW OPEN TO NICHOLASVILLE.)

CONNECTING at Nicholasville, morning and evening with splendid twelve seat passenger coaches fo Danville, Lancaster, Harrodsburg, Somerset, Crab Orchard, Stanford and Lebanon.

Two Daily Trains Each Way.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

Leaves Covington at 6:25 A. M. and arrives at Lexington at 11:18 A. M. Returning, leaves Lexington at 2:15 and arrives at Covington at 7:05 P. M. Passengers by this train arrive in Danville, Harrodsburg or Lancaster, in time for dinner. This train also connects with stage lin s at Paris, to Maysville, Millersburg, Carlisle, Sharpsburg, Blue Lick, Winchester, Mt. Sterling and Georgetown; at Lexington with stage lines to Richmond, London, Versailles, Winchester, Barboursville, Cumberland Gap.

THE ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

Leaves Covington at 2:30 P. M., and arrives at Lexington at 7:24 P. M.: stopping at Paris for breakfast.—Returning, leaves Lexington at 5:10 A. M., and arrives at Covington at 10:20 A. M. Passengers by this train arrive at Danville the same evening.

FREIGHT TRAIN leaves Covington at 5:20, A. M., and arrives at Lexington at 3:50 P. M. Returning leaves Lexington at 5:50 A. M., and arrives at Covington at 4:15, P. M.
up to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR TICKETS, or information, apply at the Ticket Offices of the Company, in Cincinnati and Covington.
C. A. WITHERS, Sup't.
G. M. CLARK, General Ticket Agent.

THE OMNIBUS LINE will call for passengers in any part of Cincinnati, Covington, or Newport.
March 2, 1859. CLAYTON & YOUNG.

TO THE FARMERS.

WE are now prepared to furnish Farmers with any of the following Machines on short notice, and as we are Agents for the Proprietors we sell them at the Factory prices, with freight added. Every Machine is warranted to perform what the Proprietors claim for it, and we are close at hand to correct anything wrong about the Machine, or to replace any part of it that may be broken. We think it is to the interest of the Farmers, as well as ourselves to support an Agricultural Warehouse here, and we want to try the experiment this season. We are securing the Agency from the different Factories for this purpose.

LIST OF FACTORY PRICES:

Miller, Wingate & Co.'s Kentucky Harvester,	$ 150 00
McCommack's 2 Horse Machine, $140; 4 Horse Machine,	155 00
Davis' Handraking Reaper and Mower,	120 00
Davis' Handraking Reaper, alone,	110 00
Atkins' Self-raking Reaper and Mower,	160 00
Atkins' Self-raking Reaper, alone,	145 00
Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower, No. 1, $180; No. 2, $165; No. 3, $165; No. 4,	145 00
2 Horse Power and Thresher, complete,	125 00
2 Horse Power, alone,	75 00
2 Horse Thresher, alone,	55 00
Extra Band Wheel and Shaft for running other Machinery,	10 00
4 Horse Power and Thresher, complete,	140 00
4 Horse Power, alone,	80 00
4 Horse Thresher, alone,	65 00
Band Wheel and Shaft, extra,	10 00
Complete 4 Horse Power, fitted expressly for driving Mills, Machinery, &c.,	85 00
Power Thrasher and Straw Carrier, complete,	185 00
Tresher and Straw Carrier, only,	110 00
No. 1 Straw Cutters,	14 00
No. 2 Straw Cutters,	10 00
Corn Shellers,	12 00

April 4, 1859–tf. PAGE, GAINES & PAGE.

MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets,
FRANKFORT, KY.

THE undersigned would notify his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the interest of J. T. Luckett in this old established and well known Hotel, and will continue to entertain the public in the best manner that the markets, &c., will allow. He has engaged the services of his son-in-law, Wm. K. Taylor, who is well known to a large portion of the traveling community, as a man of business, and who will have charge of the office. He asks the patronage of the public and will endeavor to deserve it.
May 23, 1855. BEN. [illegible]

CAPITAL HOTEL.

HAVING leased this splendid HOTEL, in the City of Frankfort, for a term of years, and being determined to keep a First Class House, I respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

I have engaged the services of Mr. JAS. L. SNEED as Clerk, a gentleman who has much experience and is well-known to the traveling public. Mr. Sneed was for many years at the Galt House, Louisville, and lately of the National Hotel of the same city.

I can only promise that every thing which can be done by my employees or myself, will be done to insure the comfort and pleasure of all the guests of the Capital Hotel. E. CAMPBELL STEELE.
May 1, 1858—tf.

MAGNOLIA HOUSE,

Madison-Street, one square from Railroad Depot
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
J. B. WASSON, - - Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE is centrally located and convenient to the Post Office, Railroad Depot, &c. It has been completely renovated and newly furnished. The proprietor will give his undivided attention to the Magnolia, and with his experience in the business can safely promise entire satisfaction to all who may become his guests. [July 7, 1858—tf.

NEW FIRM.

LEHMAN SCHLOSS. CHARLES B. GETZ.

SCHLOSS & GETZ,

Corner of Main and Saint Clair Streets,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

HAVE just received their Stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, &c., consisting of
FINE CLOTH AND CASSIMERE SUITS out and out;
HATS AND CAPS;
TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS;
And a complete assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Persons buying from us can rely on getting well-made and fashionable cut Clothing, as we are manufacturing our own goods, and for that purpose have got a "Wholesale Manufacturing House in Cincinnati, O," and will keep our Branch at Frankfort constantly supplied with a complete stock. All we ask is a call.
☞ Come and examine for yourselves, as we consider it no trouble to show our Goods.
SCHLOSS & GETZ,
Mar. 16, 1858–tf. *Opposite the Mansion House.*

ESTABLISHED AT ST. PAUL, MINN., 1855.

J. W. M'CLUNG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
REAL ESTATE & MONEY BROKER,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA,

LOANS Money for Capitalists by the year at 20 to 24 per cent. on Real Estate Security worth three or four times the loan, Buys and Sells Real Estate on Commission, Pays Taxes and Collects Claims. (Minnesota [illegible] no Usury Law.)

REFERS TO

The following persons for whom he has transacted business or with whom he has a personal acquaintance: Bidwell & Waldby, and Parker, Paine & Berry, Bankers, St. Paul, Minn.; Hon. H. M. Rice, M. C., Washington, D. C.; J. S. Redfield, Publishers, New York City; C. S. Waller & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. M. Breckinridge, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.; Hon. R. H. Stanton, Maysville, Ky.; Hon. S. M. Moore, Covington, Ky.; Hon. J. T. Boyle, Prof. O. Beatty, Hon. J. F. Bell, Danville, Ky.; Rev. S. M. Bayless, Lexington, Ky.; John McCullagh, Esq., Henderson, Ky.; Rev. R. Deering, Louisville, Ky.; Hon. T. M. Key, Cincinnati, Ohio; Prof. Daniel Kirkwood, Bloomington, Ind.; N. D. Coleman, Esq., Vicksburg, Miss.; Rev. Lawman Hawes, Madison, Ind.
March 9, 1859–2m.

THE REPORT OF THE "Kentucky State Agricultural Society,"
FOR 1856 AND 1857,

Just published, and for sale at this office, at $2 per copy.

THIS Report will be found very interesting and useful to all who feel an interest in the Agricultural Improvement of the State. It is bound in the style of the "Report of the Kentucky Geological Survey;" is a volume of 596 pages, embellished with a number of cuts of the animals which took premiums at the State Fairs.
All orders to be addressed to
Sept. 24, 1858. A. G. HODGES.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS of Frankfort and vicinity, that he has commenced the business of

FASHIONABLE TAILORING,

on Main street, in Mrs. Noel's house opposite Messrs. Averill & Kearns' Drug Store. He respectfully requests a share of the public patronage, and will warrant all work done to give satisfaction, and his prices as moderate as those of any other Tailor in the city.
He has formerly been in business in Versailles and refers to his customers there.
April 21, 1858—1y. JNO. W. VOORHIES.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY.

JOLLY & JOHNSON have opened a FAMILY GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE, on St. Clair street, opposite the Post Office, where they will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES, &c.,

Consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Flour, Meal, Cheese, Crackers, Candles, Bacon, Lard, Potatoes, Salt, Soap, Raisins, Almonds, Nuts, &c., all of which they will sell at retail or by the package low for cash or country produce.
☞ They will also keep an assortment of liquors—Brandy, Whisky, Wine, &c.—which they will sell at wholesale or retail. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. [Dec 22, 1858–w&twtf.

Farm and Negroes for Sale.

I WISH to sell my farm in Franklin county, on the waters of main Elkhorn, about 1½ miles from its mouth, containing 100 acres; about half of it bottom land and the balance hill land well timbered. The bottom land is in a high state of cultivation. There are on the land a good hewed Log House containing four rooms, and all necessary out buildings, and an abundant supply of water for all purposes.
Also, two negro women, good cooks and washers—women between 35 and 40 years old.
Dec. 8, 1856—tf. BEN. F. GRAHAM.

HEADQUARTERS FOR JUDICIOUS INVESTMENT.

SPRING IMPORTATION 1859.

S. C. BULL,

AT THE OLD STAND OF W. M. TODD, HAS RECEIVED the LARGEST and BEST selected stock of

Gents, Boys and Youths
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

Ever brought to Frankfort. Every article was bought for CASH, and consequently he thinks he can offer *Extra Inducements* to his customers and the public.

New Style of Ladies, Misses and Childrens
GAITERS, SLIPPERS AND BOOTS;
Jeffer's Celebrated N. York Slippers;
Sullender & Pascal's Premium Silk Hat;
Fishing Tackel, of the very Best;
New Style Rodger's Cuttlery.
—ALSO—
THE LARGEST & BEST SELECTED STOCK OF
BOOKS AND FINE STATIONERY.
No. 1, Swigert's Row.

LAW BOOK EMPORIUM.

Frankfort, March 28, 1859.

THE VESPER GAS, OR AIR LIGHT.

The Cheapest, most Brilliant, and most Convenient Artificial Light in the World!

THE Vesper Gas Light has won for itself a reputation for elegance, economy, safety, and simplicity far beyond any other artificial light. The Vesper Gas flame and fixtures precisely resemble in form those of coal gas; but in brilliancy and purity of light it possesses a decided advantage over even Louisville coal gas. It requires no chimney; there is no need of daily trimming of wick; and the construction of the fixture is so simple that it is not liable to get out of order, and a child can manage it readily. The gas burned in the Vesper fixtures is generated from pure coal oil, without any admixture of alcohol or other foreign ingredient. It is entirely free from odor while burning, as, by a simple contrivance, the vapor of the oil is mixed with the atmosphere, producing perfect combustion and a most intense light. The light has been pronounced, by those who have had it in constant use for months, as most pleasant to the eye while reading or sewing, there being no flicker or unsteadiness in the flame. The Vesper Gas Light is portable, and can be used in town or country—in fact, wherever artificial light is required. The fixtures themselves are adapted in styles to suit all tastes, from the plain single-light burner to the most costly chandelier. Each chandelier is perfect in itself; there is no outlay to be made for service pipes. The gas is generated in the burner, and all fixtures, from the cheap single-light burner to the expensive chandelier, are miniature gas-works in themselves. They are sold at prices which do not exceed the cost of the ordinary gas fixtures of similar style and ornamentation. A price list will be sent to any address on application.

MERCHANTS

Visiting Louisville should not fail to procure the Vesper Gas Fixtures for their stores.

Churches, Hotels, Public Halls, and Private Residences

Throughout the State can now be fitted up with these elegant and convenient chandeliers, and other beautiful gas fixtures, which add so much to the appearance of such places, and to the comfort of the home circle, and which heretofore could be used only in those favored districts embraced within the coal-gas limits of large cities.

The limited space of an advertisement precludes the insertion here of the numerous testimonials of approval we have received from all quarters. Suffice it to say, scientific men and others who have examined and thoroughly tested the merits of the Vesper Gas Light, pronounce it the best and cheapest artificial light now known.

☞ The proprietor respectfully requests responsible merchants in every town and county in the State to correspond with him, believing they will find it to their interest to aid him in introducing this unequaled light to their customers.

Ves[illegible] expressly for [illegible] for sale whole-[illegible] H. SETTLE, [illegible]e, *Louisville, Ky.*

VESPER GAS.

WE are the Agents for the VESPER GAS, and are prepared to supply customers with Lamps and Coal Oil at Manufacturers' prices. The public are invited to call at our store and examine these Lamps.
W. H. KEENE & CO.
April 1, 1859–w&twtf.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM *RAILROAD.*

Short Line Route to the North & West.

Through to Chicago in 15 hours.
Through to St. Louis in 14 hours.
Through to Cairo in 20 hours.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with despatch and at low rates. Mark care E. O. NORTON, Louisville.
☞ For through tickets and rates of freight apply at "SHORT LINE" Railroad office 555, Main street, Louisville, Ky.
Aug. 31, 1857 tf. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

FRANGIPANNI, OR THE ETERNAL PERFUME

Can be obtained in all its variety at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Pomade.

A beautiful article for the hair, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Sachels,

To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Toilet Mirrors,

Of fine Plate Glass and Mahogany frames, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

The Best Assortment

Of fine Fancy Articles of every kind: Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Pomades, Extracts, Colognes, Perfumery, at
Oct. 7, 1857—tf. Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

TAKE NOTICE, [illegible] FRANKLIN CO.

[illegible] right of T. E. Brinley's Im[illegible]d Plows, for Franklin County, I am now manufacturing them at Bridgeport, and promise the citizens of Franklin County that they can be accommodated with a superior plow. Farmers needing plows, would do well to call and see them.
Also, all kinds of

Wood and Blacksmith Work

done on short notice and reasonable terms.
The entire establishment will be under the management of Mr. JOHN REDDING.
P. H. POOR,
[illegible]n. 31, 1859—w&tw6m. Bridgeport, Ky.

SPRING STYLE HATS!

THE SPRING STYLE OF GENTLEMEN'S Dress Hat are to be had of KEENON & CRUTCHER.
March 7, 1859–1m.

BOYS SPRING STYLE CAPS

JUST received by KEENON & CRUTCHER.
March 7, 1859–1m.

THE SPRING STYLE CASSIMERE HATS may be obtained at KEENON & CRUTCHER'S.
[M]arch 7, 1859–1m.

DENTAL SURGERY.
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

HIS operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.
☞ Office, at his residence on Main street.
Frankfort, May 27, 1859

Notice to Tresspassers.

HAVING been greatly annoyed by injuries to my fencing, and otherwise, done by fishermen and hunters, I respectfully inform the public that I cannot permit fishing or hunting on my premises, except by special invitation, and I shall hereafter prosecute the parents of all boys thus tresspassing as well as all other persons. D. C. FREEMAN.
March 30, 1859–w&tw1m.

Notice! Notice!

THE Public School of the city of Frankfort, formerly under the care of John L. Peak, and which closed the last of March, was re-opened in the back room of the second story of Odd Fellows Hall, on Monday morning, April 11th. The school is conducted on the same plan as before, and *all* are presingly invited to send *free* of charge.
All communications and references directed to
R. GILLISPIE,
April 13, 1859. *Chairman of School Trustees.*

Coffee.

JUST received and for sale
20 Bags Prime Rio Coffee;
15 Pockets Old Government Java Coffee;
5 Bags Laguira Coffee.
Aug. 1, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

AYER'S Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

For sale by J. M. MILLS and W. H. AVERILL, Frankfort, and by all Druggists.
SUIRE, ECKSTEIN &c., Cincinnati,
March 25, 1859–1y. General Agents.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

ON and after Monday, April 18th, 1859, trains going West will leave Frankfort at 6:55, A. M. and 4:05, P. M.
Eastward trains will leave Frankfort at 9:20, A. M. and 5:40, P. M.
Both Westward Trains connect at Louisville closely with other Roads for the West and North-west
Shelbyville Passengers must take the afternoon train, connecting at Eminence by Stage.
Stages for Georgetown and Versailles connect with both Eastward Trains.
SAMUEL GILL, Su[illegible]endent.
April 20, 1859–tf.
☞ Yeoman copy.

Residence for Sale in Frankfort.

I WISH to sell my Family Residence, in the city of Frankfort. It is located favorably for a family residence, and is probably one of the most convenient houses in the city for a large family, having abundance of room, with a large fine yard, set in Fruit Trees; also, good stables, and other out houses, all in good order.

Most of the rooms have been lately carpeted with the best carpets, all of which will be sold with the house, to save trouble.

I presume that no person would purchase without first examining the premises, I therefore request those who may wish to obtain a good residence, to call and examine it for themselves.

It will be sold for much less than it has cost me, and upon reasonable terms.
Dec. 27, 1858. A. G. HODGES.

FRANKFORT AGENCY
OF THE
New York Life Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the Local Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company, held in the city of Frankfort, Ky., December 4th, 1858, the following was unanimously adopted:

"The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibit of the New York Life Insurance Company for the half year ending July 1st, 1858, and being satisfied with its prosperous condition, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the community.

The New York Life Insurance Company has been in existence fourteen years, its capital has attained the sum of $1,500,000, invested in state stocks, bonds and mortgages on real estate.

We think it a most safe and profitable mode of investing money. The profits enure to the benefit of the insured, and have averaged not less than 30 per cent per annum on the premium paid.

Besides these investments in stock, &c., the law of New York requires as additional security, that $100,000 shall be deposited with the State Comptroller, to meet any lawful demands which the Company may fail to pay.

We invite attention to the nature, objects and advantages of Life Insurance as set forth by this Institution.

It will be seen by the above statement that this Company is in a flourishing condition. Those desirous of information in regard to the subject of Life Insurance would do well to call on the Local Agent of the above Company, who will give them any information that may be desired, or for reference apply to either member of the Local Board, all of whom are insured in this office.

C. S. MOREHEAD, *President.*
EMD H. TAYLOR, THO. S. PAGE, CHAS. G. PHYTHIAN, R. W. SCOTT, H. I. TODD, } *Directors.*

CLAIMS PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

John Lane,	$ 5,000
Thomas F. Thornton,	5,000
Joseph H. Daviess,	5,000
William G. Craig,	5,000
John C. Herndon,	5,000
John T. Pe[nd]leton,	1,500
	$ 26,500

MEDICAL EXAMINER, - W. C. SNEED, M. D.
H. WINGATE, Agent,
Dec. 8, 1858–tf. *Frankfort Branch Bank.*

79th Semi-Annual Statement
—OF THE—
ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY. HARTFORD CONN.

Incorporated 1819.—Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859:

CASH,

	Market Val.	
In hand and in Bank, with accrued interest,	$209,180 38	
In transit and Agents' hands,	121,812 82	
In U. S. Treasury Notes, 4½ and 5 ℔ cent. and accrued interest,	57,502 12	
		$388,495 32

STATE BONDS.

50 U. States Stock, 5 pr. ct. Int,	52,375 00	
10 State of Tennessee, 6 do.	9,100 00	
10 State of Kentucky, 6 do.	10,200 00	
50 State of Missouri, 6 do.	43,500 00	
25 State of N. York, 6 do.	28,000 00	
50 State of Ohio, (1860,) 6 do.	50,000 00	
25 State of Ohio, (1886,) 6 do.	26,500 00	
		219,675 00

REAL ESTATE,

Unincumbered in Hartford, Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis,		65,538 26

MORTGAGE.

Money due the Company and secured by Mortgage,		4,212 15

BILLS RECEIVABLE.

Amply secured,		48,055 67

BONDS.

44 Mort. Bonds, at 7 per ct. int.,	44,000 00	
28 do. 6 do.	28,000 00	
25 Jersey City Water Bonds, at 6 per cent. interest,	25,000 00	
30 Hartford City do. 6 pr ct. in.	30,000 00	
10 Brooklyn C'y do. 6 do.	10,000 00	
25 Rochester C. do. 7 do.	25,000 00	
5 Milwaukee City Water B'ds, at 10 per cent. interest,	5,000 00	
1 Debuque City Water Bonds, at 10 per cent. interest,	110 00	
		167,110 00

RAILROAD STOCK.

500 Shares Hartford & New Haven Railroad Stock,	60,000 00	
107 Shares Boston & Worcester Railroad Stock,	10,272 00	
250 Shares Connecticut River Railroad Stock,	12,500 00	
		82,772 00
50 Shares Connecticut River Co. Stock,		1,250 00

MISCELLANEOUS BANKS.

50 Shares Citizens' B'k Stock, Waterbury,	5,250 00	
50 Shares Stafford B'k Stock, Stafford Springs,	5,250 00	
36 Shares Eagle Bank Stock, Providence,	1,872 00	
15 Shares Mechanics and Traders Stock, Jersey City,	1,500 00	
200 Shares State of Missouri Stock, St. Louis,	20,600 00	
Other Miscellaneous Invesm't's,	23,659 68	
		58,131 68

HARTFORD BANKS.

300 Shares Phœnix Stock,	30,000 00	
400 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Stock,	45,600 00	
300 Shares Exchange Stock,	13,500 00	
249 Shares State Stock,	28,080 00	
100 Shares City Stock,	11,400 00	
100 Shares County Stock,	5,400 00	
150 Shares Connecticut River Stock,	9,000 00	
465 Shares Hartford Stock,	60,450 00	
100 Shares Charter Oak Stock,	10,300 00	
100 Shares Merchants & Manufac. Stock,	10,500 00	
100 Shares Ætna Stock,	10,400 00	
		235,230 00

NEW YORK BANKS.

200 Shares Mercants' Exc'ge Stock,	10,400 00	
200 Shares North River Stock,	10,000 00	
1200 Shares Mechanics Stock,	36,000 00	
200 Shares North America S'k,	22,400 00	
300 Shares Nassau Stock,	30,600 00	
300 Shares America Stock,	34,200 00	
800 Shares Broadway Stock,	27,000 00	
400 Shares Peoples Stock,	10,400 00	
200 Shares Republic Stock,	24,400 00	
100 Shares City Stock,	12,200 00	
400 Shares Union Stock,	22,400 00	
100 Shares Hanover Stock,	8,900 00	
100 Shares Commonw'th St'k,	10,000 00	
500 Shares Phœnix Stock,	11,200 00	
400 Shares Manhattan Stock,	27,600 00	
300 Shares N. Y. Stock,	33,000 00	
200 Shares Market Stock,	22,000 00	
400 Shares Ocean Stock,	19,600 00	
400 Shares Metropolitan St'k,	44,400 00	
800 Shares Butchers & Drovers Stock,	23,600 00	
300 Shares Importers and Traders Stock,	33,600 00	
400 Shares American Exch'ge Stock,	42,400 00	
820 Shares Merchants Stock,	45,100 00	
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. St'k,	11,300 00	
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. & Trust Co. Stock,	24,750 00	
		597,450 00
		1,867,920 08

LIABILITIES:

The amount of liabilities due or not due to Banks or other creditors—none.

Losses adjusted and due—none.		
Losses adjusted and not due,	$20,013 34	
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, waiting further proof, or contested,	90,963 20	
		$110,976 54

THOS. K. BRACE, JR., *Secretary.*

HARTFORD, JANUARY 1, 1859.
STATE OF CONN., HARTFORD CO., } ss.
Hartford, Jan. 1st, 1859.

Personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace, duly qualified to administer oaths, THOMAS K. BRACE, JR., Secretary, and made solemn oath that the foregoing statement of the assets and condition of the Ætna Insurance Company is true.
HENRY FOWLER, *Justice of the Peace.*

OFFICERS:

E. G. RIPLEY, President.
T. A. ALEXANDER, Vice President.
T. K. BRACE, JR., Secretary.
J. B. BENNETT, General Agent.

DIRECTORS:

THOMAS K. BRACE, ROBERT BUELL, E. A. BULKELEY, SAMUEL S. WARD, GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS, WALTER KENEY, SAMUEL TUDOR, WM. F. TUTTLE, ROLAND MATHER, HENRY Z. PRATT, DRAYTON HILLYER, JOSEPH CHURCH, EBENEZER FLOWER, EDWIN G. RIPLEY, AUSTIN DUNHAM, THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, CHARLES H. BRAINARD.

Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity. Policies issued, and Application solicited, by
H. WINGATE, Agent,
[illegible] 11, 1859. Frankfort, Ky.

By Authority of the Several States.

AGENCY
OF THE
PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.

S. L. LOOMIS, *President,* H. KELLOGG, *Secretary.*

Western Branch Office, Cincinnati, O.,
M. MAGILL, General Agent.

Our Policies can be relied upon; they do not contain any Compromising three-fourths Clause.

Statement of Assets, January 8, 1859.

Examined and approved by the Auditors of WISCONSIN, IOWA, INDIANA, OHIO, ILLINOIS and TENNESSEE, in compliance with the Laws of these States.

CASH CAPITAL,	$200,000 00
CASH ASSETS,	$419,084 66
Cash on hand and in Bank,	$ 53,451 10
Cash due from Agents,	35,174 71
1,487 shares New York Bank Stocks,	111,633 56
1,100 shares Hartford Bank Stocks,	114,505 00
102 shares other N. E. Bank Stock,	8,786 00
Amount loaned on Mortgage of Real Est.,	39,200 00
Amount loaned on Pledge of Bank S'ks,	28,510 00
20 Water Bonds of the Town of New Britain, Conn.,	10,500 00
10 C. P. & I. R. R. Bonds, guaranteed,	7,500 00
Accumulated Interest on Investments,	3,357 58
Real Estate owned by the Company unincumbered,	6,466 71
Total Assets,	$419,084 66

The liabilities of the Company are as follows:
The amount of Liabilities due or not due to Banks and other creditors, none.

Losses adjusted and due, none.	
Losses adjusted and not due,	$3,637 00
Losses unadjusted,	8,331 00
Losses in suspense and waiting further proofs,	18,375 00
All other claims against the Company, estimated at	1,000 00
Total Liabilities,	$31,343 00

The above statemen is free from *Heavy Amounts of Unpaid Losses*, our rule being "Pay all fair claims as soon as amount is ascertained and proofs are presented," and we take pleasure in meeting our engagements honorably and "on the square."

We pay all Fair Losses promptly with Cash. 'Honor and Fidelity' is our Motto.

We insure Dwellings and Contents for 1, 3 or 5 years, at reasonable rates.

Applications will be thankfully received and Policies issued on application to
HENRY WINGATE, Agent,
Frankfort, Ky.

☞ Agents appointed by application to M. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 and 33 W. Third st., Cincinnati, O.
February 4, 1859.

Soda Water.

OUR "Improved Soda Fountain" is now in operation. We have every variety of Syrup, which is made fresh *every day.* GRAY & TODD.
May 9, 1859.

INDEMNITY!

Risks taken, and Policies issued in the following prompt and reliable Companies, by

JAMES R. WATSON, Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.

CHARTERED A. D. 1841.

Peoria Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 39, MAIN STREET, PEORIA, ILL.

This Company continues to issue Policies on

Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation and Fire Risks,
AT REASONABLE RATES.

Capital, - - $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

ISAAC UNDERHILL, WM. R. PHELPS, THEODORE PERRY, SAMUEL HOWE, ALEX. G. TYNG, PHILO HOLLAND, L. HOLLAND, WILLIAM FENN, B. L. T. BOURLAND, C. HOLLAND, WM. A. HERRON, J. REYNOLDS, R. GREGG.

OFFICERS.

I. UNDERHILL, President.
B. L. T. BOURLAND, Vice President.
C. HOLLAND, Secretary.
JAMES R. WATSON, *Agent,*
Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.
March 31, 1858—tf.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Farmers Union Insurance Company,
AT ATHENS, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.,
JANUARY 1, 1857.

Cash Capital which is all paid up,	$200,000 00
Surplus in addition thereto,	$37,138 80
	$237,138 82

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and on deposit	$13,482 28
Cash in the hands of Agents and in course of transmission secured by bonds with sureties,	6,657 22
54 Bonds and Mortgages, (6 & 7 per cent interest,)	152,315 00
19 Bonds, security ample, (interest 6 per cent,)	47,685 00
Bills Receivable, viz: Prommissory notes payable on demand,	4,000 29
Cash due from responsible parties on demand,	1,353 47
Interest accrued and principally due January 1st 1857.	11,645 56
	$237,138 82

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due,	$1,150 00
Losses claimed and unadjusted,	3,955 00
Losses claimed and resisted,	2,000 00
Losses reported on which no action is taken,	1,000 00
All other claims against the company are small not exceeding.	300 00
	$8,405 00

Whole amount of risks taken during the year,	$2,803,302 00
Whole amount of property a risk at date,	2,754,602 00

FRANCIS TYLER, *Pres't.*
J. E. CANFIELD, *Sec.*

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF BRADFORD, Athens, January 24th, 1857. } ss
Personally appeared Francis Tyler President, and J. E. Canfield Secretary of the Farmers Union Insurance Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement by them subscribed, is true to their best knowledge and belief.
J. B. REEVE, *Justice of the Peace.*

P. S.—Copies of Report, list of losses during the year &c., will be sent you for circulation soon as printed.
J. R. WATSON, Agent,
Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.
March 31, 1858—tf.

The Quaker City Insurance Company,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Franklin Buildings, No. 92, Walnut Street.

Capital & Surplus,	$250,000
Chartered Capital,	500,000

Insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation

OFFICERS.

GEO. H. HART, President
E. P. ROSS, Vice President
H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary & Treasurer.
S. H. BUTLER, Assistant Secretary

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE T. HART, E. P. ROSS, A. C. CATTELL, JOSEPH EDWARDS, JOHN G. DALE, Hon. H. M. FULLER, FOSTER S. PERKINS, JOHN H. CHAMBERS, E. W. BAILEY, CHARLES G. IMLAY, WM. D. LEWIS, Jr., J. L. POMEROY, ANDREW R. CHAMBERS, H. R. COGGSHALL, SAMUEL JONES, M. D., A. F. CHESEBROUGH.

JAMES R. WATSON, Agent,
Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.
March 31, 1858—tf.

STATE
Fire and Marine Insurance Company,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Office Harrisburg, Pa.

CAPITAL 380,000 DOLLARS.

Insures [on] the safer classes of Property against Loss by Fire, Perils of Inland Navigation and Transportation.

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, *President.*
S. WARD, *Sec'y.* L. MORTON, *Vice Pres't.*
J. R. WATSON, Agent,
Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.
March 21, 1858—tf.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY ARTICLES,
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.

POMADES FOR THE HAIR
Of every style and price at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

TOOTH BRUSHES,
A beautiful assortment, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

COMBS
every description and material, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

HAIR BRUSHES.
The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

ODONTALGIC PREPARATIONS.
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, &c., at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

DOG GRASS BRUSHES.
For Cloth, Velvet and Bonnet purposes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FANCY SOAPS
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes and perfumes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FINE TOILET BOTTLES,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FINE COLOGNE,
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles, suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS.
The genuine Lubin's as well as a variety of other's make, in new styles, and at all prices, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

EVERYTHING
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A handsome selection will be opened in due time for the approaching holidays, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.
Dec. 1, 1856.

Very Valuable Louisville Suburb Property for Sale.

THE most desirable Property near the city of Louisville, Ky., is now offered for sale. The property containing twenty acres, is situated within a few hundred yards of the city limits, and within one-quarter of a mile where property is worth forty dollars per foot. It adjoins the Blind Asylum property, and is really the property for investment. It fronts on the Louisville and Shelbyville Turnpike 340 feet, on the Jefferson and Brownsboro' Turnpike 856 feet. It is worth $350 per acre more than is asked. The owner is compelled to sell. Terms $2,500 cash; balance 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with interest. Apply to
RICH'D H. TAYLOR, or
T. C. POMEROY.
☞ Mr. GEORGE STEALEY, our City Engineer, is well acquainted with the above property, to whom I respectfully refer. R. H. T.
Louisville, April 18, 1859–w&tw3w.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS,
FOR THE YEAR 1859.

Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad,

COMPLETED and open from Mississippi to Missouri River. One hundred and fifty miles further West, and 250 miles nearer the New Gold Regions, than any other Railr ad.

This route affords the most direct and reliable communication with *Western Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska,* and PIKE'S PEAK GOLD REGIONS, running through the finest Hemp and Tobacco growing regions of Missouri.

Time from St. Louis to St. Joseph, 24 hours.
Time from St. Louis to Leavenworth City, 30 hours;
Time from St. Louis to Nebraska City, 48 hours;
Time from St. Louis to Omaha & Council Bluffs, 60 h.;
Gaining from 2 *to* 4 *days over any other route.*

Trains leave Hannibal daily on arrival of the

H. & S. J. R. R. Line Passenger Packets

from St. Louis. This Line is composed of the most magnificent Steamers on the Mississippi River, which were built for, and run expressly in connection with this road: leaving St. Louis every P. M. by which passengers leaving *Louisville* on the *P. M. trains* arrive in ST. JOSEPH IN 38 HOURS, with only one nights railroad travel, and connect at St. Joseph with a Line of SPLENDID PACKETS south to Atchison, Weston and Leavenworth City, and north to Nebraska City, Council Bluff and Omaha, which leave immediately on arrival of the trains.

Emigrants desiring to accompany their stock may depend upon going through by fast freight Express trains.

☞ *Fare Lower and Time Quicker than by any other Route Meals and State-rooms on Packets Free.*

The only route by which Through Tickets to St. Joseph by Railroad can be purchased.

☞ Through Tickets can be had at all the Railroad Offices, and at No. 30 4th Street, and on Railroad Wharf boat foot of Chestnut Street, St. Louis.

☞ For further information and contracts apply to
J. H. BOWEN, *Gen. Agent, St. Louis.*
P. B. GROAT, *Gen Ticket Agent,* } *Hannibal.*
JOSIAH HUNT, *Superintendent,*
February 18, 1859—6mw&tw*

GEO. C. BAIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
—AND—
PRODUCE BROKER,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

☞ *Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Grain, Produce, Grass Seeds, &c., &c.*

Prompt Attention to Receiving and Forwarding.
—ALSO—
Agent for the Valentine Fast Freight Express Line.

Time Receipts given to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans.
Lexington, Oct. 25, 1858–1w&w1y.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$150 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, } *Executive Department.*

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JNO. PHILIPS did, on the — day of ——, A. D. 1858, kill and murder HENRY WHALEN, in the county of Harrison, and has since fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of said PHILIPS, and his delivery to the Jailer of Harrison co., within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 2d day of February, A. D., 1859, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

John Philips, indicted at the last November term of the Harrison County Circuit Court, for committing the crime of manslaughter on the body of one Henry Whalen, on the Fair Grounds near Cynthiana, Sept. 23, 1858, is about 5 feet 9 inches high; black hair; dark eyes; dark complexion; 25 or 26 years of age; spare made man; weighs about 150 pounds; walks erect; always dresses genteel. [Feb. 4, 1859–w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, } *Executive Department.*

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that EDWARD CRANCH did, on the 5th day of January, 1858, in the county of Crittenden, kill and murder WM. JOHNSON, and has since fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars, for the apprehension and delivery of said Edward Cranch, to the Jailer of Crittenden county, within one year from date hereof.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 2d day of February, A. D., 1859, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.
By T. P. A. BIBB, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Cranch is abo t 21 or 22 years of age; light hair; blue eyes; little or no beard; weighs 150 or 160 pounds; somewhat stoop-shouldered; on one side of him a large scar nearly over the right or left temple; walks with one foot nearly square out.
Feb. 4 w&t.w3m

Proclamation by the Governor.
$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, } *Executive Department.*

WHEREAS it has been made known to me, tha ISAAC H. McCUNE did, on the — day of , A. D. 1858, in the county of Graves, kill and murder JOHN WIGGINS, SR., and has since fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said McCune, and his delivery to the Jailer of Graves county, within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 5th day of November, A. D. 1858, and in the sixty-seventh year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.
By T. P. ATTICUS BIBB, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said McCune is about 21 or 22 years of age; weighs about 145 pounds; dark sandy hair and red whiskers; low stature; turns his toes outwardly more than most persons do; heavy brow and downcast look; blue or grey eyes; speaks slowly; has a wart or mole on his nose. [Nov. 8—w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, } *Executive Department.*

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that JOSEPH H. ROBARDS did, on the —— day of August, 1856, kill and murder JOSEPH KELLEY, and has since fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars, for the apprehension of said Robards, and his delivery to the Jailer of Montgomery county, within one year from date hereof.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 16th day of March, A. D. 1859, and in the 68th year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD
MASON BROWN, Sec. of State.

DESCRIPTION.

JOSHEPH H. ROBARDS is a native of Louisville, Ky., harness-maker by trade, but follows gambling for a living. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, and would weigh about 165 or 170 pounds; tolerably blunt features, and dark, sallow complexion; rather full restless blue eyes; has a downcast ook; would not look you in the face if he thought you were looking at him; hair and whiskers dark grey; colored his whiskers; think he had a small scar on the left cheek; seems restless in company; walks quick, and slightly round-shouldered; rather a hoarse kind of voice; seems to be always smiling or laughing while talking.
March 14, 1858–w&tw3m.

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Jan. 15, 1856. [Yeoman copy.]